

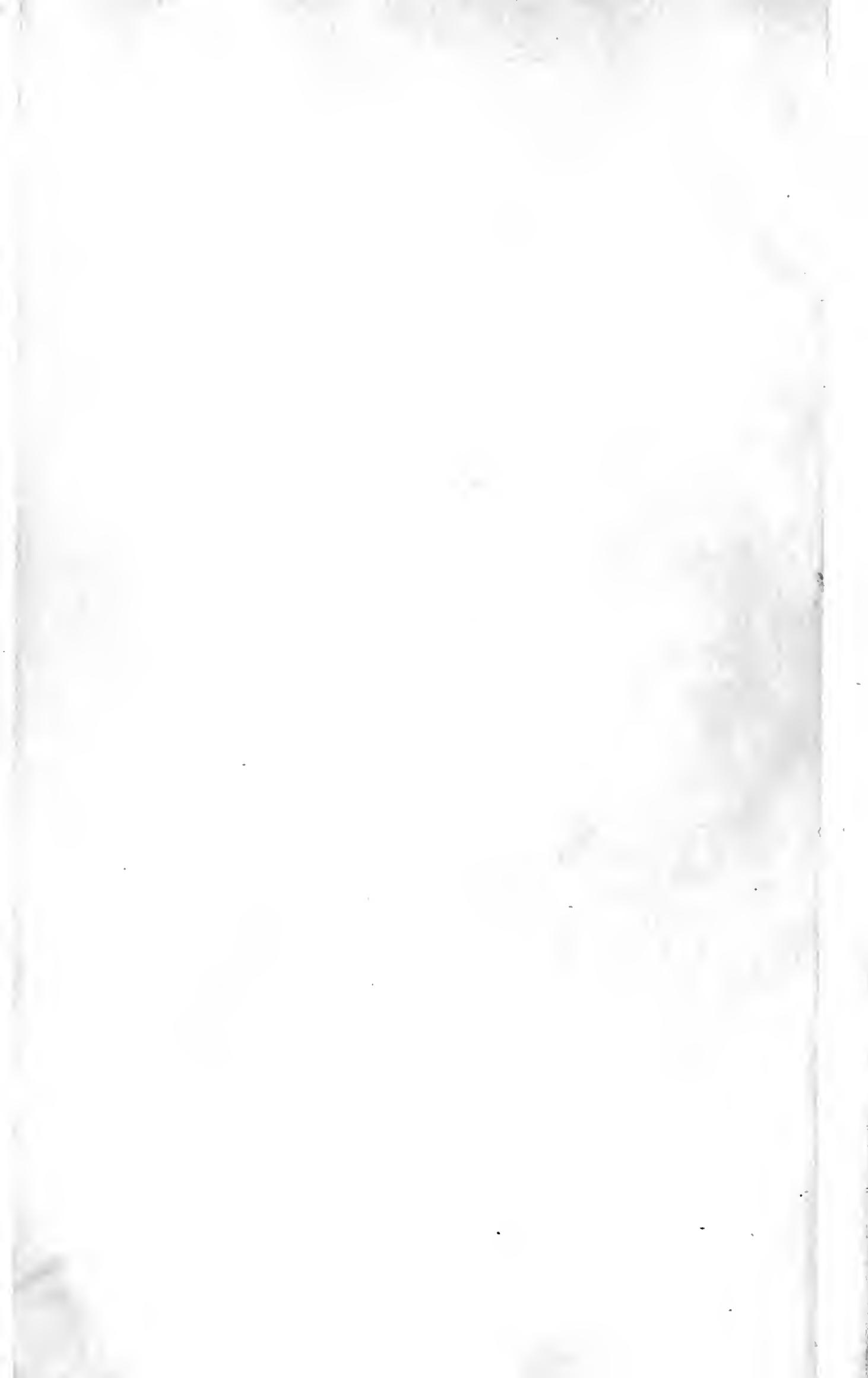
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## FOREIGN CORN.

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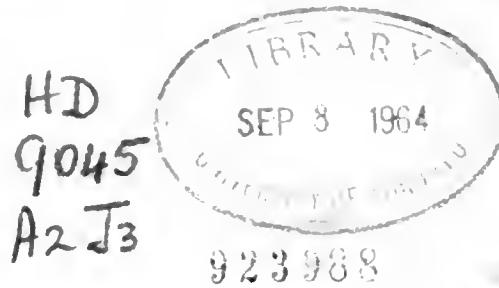
COPY OF THE  
INSTRUCTIONS given to *William Jacob*, Esquire,  
Inspector General of CORN RETURNS, directing an  
Inquiry into the Price of Corn, and the Expense of  
producing the same, in certain parts of the Continent  
of *Europe* ;—and also, a Copy of any REPORT  
which may have been received from Mr. *Jacob*, on  
that Subject.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
14 March 1826.

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MR. JACOB'S REPORT on the Trade in Corn, and on the Agriculture  
of the North of Europe 5

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INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. JACOB,  
RESPECTING THE PRICES OF FOREIGN CORN.

(Copy.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
SIR,

25th June 1825.

IT being the desire of the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade, to obtain the most correct information on every subject connected with the supply of Foreign Corn, I have been directed by their Lordships to acquaint you with their intention to avail themselves of your services for the examination of the state of those countries, the productions of which find an outlet by the River Vistula into the Baltic. You will, therefore, be pleased to proceed with as much expedition as you can make convenient to commence the examination, beginning at the city of Dantzick where the Vistula enters the Sea.

Though you will direct your chief attention to that division of ancient Poland now comprehended in the Austrian province of Galicia, situated between the River Bugg towards Lemberg and the River Wisla towards Cracow, yet, in your route towards that district, the province of West Prussia, belonging to Prussia, and of Masovia, which now, under the government of Russia, forms a part of the Viceroyalty of Poland, will require your examination.

At Graudentz or Thorn, in the Prussian part, it is understood that a toll is collected on wares in their passage down the Vistula ; and you may, therefore, probably ascertain the quantities of Corn which, in a series of years, have been annually conveyed down that river to Dantzick.

In the Russian Provinces you will endeavour to make yourself acquainted with the nature of the transit trade in Corn, with the state of the magazines of this article at Warsaw, Praga, and other places, and the modes in which, and the description of persons by whom it is collected, for the purpose of transmission to Dantzick.

It will indeed be desirable to learn, with as much accuracy as possible, the quantity in Warehouse, not only at the places you visit but at other places, and especially at Hamburg, Konigsberg, Memel, Elbing and Riga.

In the Austrian province of Galicia, as well as in the territories of Prussia and Austria, which will precede it in your route, you will obtain all the information in your power, regarding the condition of the soil ; the manner of its cultivation ; the average increase of the several kinds of Grain ; the proportion of ploughed land to that in pasture, in woods, or in waste ; the relative numbers which the other inhabitants bear to those employed in agriculture ; the descriptions of Grain or other food which supply the wants of the inhabitants ; the rate of the wages of Labourers in agriculture, in handicraft, and in manufacturing ; the condition of the Farmers and Labourers, as regards their dwellings, their clothing, their utensils, their furniture and their food ; the hours devoted to labour ; the assiduity and skill with which labour is performed ; the number of days abstracted from labour by the festivals of the Catholic church ; the extent of the military service or conscriptions imposed on the rural inhabitants ; the pecuniary and personal demands for the repairs of roads, bridges, the poor and other local purposes ; the rate of rent, whether tolerably paid, and in what proportion (if any) it has been reduced since the peace ; the average price at which the present extent of Bread Corn could continue to be grown ; how far the price of Corn has been reduced since the peace ; what increase in price would stimulate to more extensive cultivation ; and what proportion of Bread Corn or Wheat is consumed in the country, and by what classes.

With respect to the higher classes, it will be desirable to obtain as much information as possible, how far they have advanced in that knowledge which is applicable to the improvement of their domains ; what zeal is felt for such improvement,

## INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. JACOB.

improvement, and what unemployed capital is to be found which, in case of an increased demand for Corn, would be likely to be applied to the advancement of agriculture and the increase of its productions.

It will be important to ascertain the prices of the several descriptions of Corn at the places of their growth, as well as the expenses of conveying it to Dantick; or to Elbing, when it is carried to that port. This should not only comprehend the past and present period, but should be viewed prospectively, so as to estimate what would be the effect, if a constant sale could be found for the surplus Corn of the country in the English markets.

You will endeavour to learn what the actual surplus of Grain has been in a series of years, by ascertaining, with all possible accuracy, what quantities of each kind of Corn have been sent out of the country by land, and what quantities have been brought in from the neighbouring territories of Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia, on one side, and from the Russian dominions on the other.

Besides acquiring information on the present condition of Poland, including the dominions of the three great Powers, their Lordships would wish your attention to be turned towards all facts that bear on the subject of the changes that might be produced in that country; if such an alteration were made in our laws as would leave our markets at all times accessible to the Corn grown in Poland.

You will consider, from the view you take of the country, what increase of cultivation would be likely to take place in consequence of such a stimulus being constantly in action; what effect the extension of cultivation to poorer lands would have on the general prices; endeavouring by every means in your power to arrive at some estimate of the additional quantities which, in years of medium productiveness, might be imported into this kingdom from Poland.

As it may be necessary to assume some given price in this country, in forming such an estimate as that to which I have now referred, it is thought desirable that you should proceed upon a supposition of an average price of Wheat at home of from 60s. to 64s. a quarter.

Although I have not noticed the several kinds of animals in the country you are about to visit, their Lordships would be pleased to know what proportion the food supplied by them, bears to that supplied by Corn, and other vegetable substances; and also if the quantity of live stock is such as, upon a more extended system of tillage, would be likely to afford the means of renovating the fertility of the soil, in a degree equal to the exhaustion which would be occasioned by a greater growth of Corn.

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your observation and engage your attention, which in an immediate or indirect degree, may bear on the subject, which has induced their Lordships to employ you on this business; and these they trust you will report with all the exactness and accuracy in your power.

In every part of your journey you will bear in mind, and direct your inquiries towards the influence which the price of food in general, and of Corn in particular, has had on the rates of labour in Manufactures, and learn in what proportion the wages of that description of labour have been lowered, as compared with the decline in the price of Corn.

In the Report you may prepare for the notice of their Lordships, when you have completed your examination, you will reduce all the monies, weights, and measures, of the different districts you examine, into those of this country; having reference, as far as regards the first, to the actual value of the paper currencies of Russia and Austria, circulating in the territories of those Sovereigns; and to that of the metallic money circulated in the dominions of Prussia, as well as to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

I am, &c. &c.

(signed) THOMAS LACK.

William Jacob, Esq.

M R. J A C O B ' S

## REPORT ON THE TRADE IN CORN,

AND ON THE

## AGRICULTURE OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Dated 21st February 1826.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

MY LORDS,

**I**N pursuance of the Instructions communicated by Your Lordships on the 25th June last, I proceeded to the Continent, passing through the Netherlands, the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, and the dominions of Saxony, to Berlin, and from thence by Stettin to Dantzic.

From Dantzic I travelled through the kingdom of Poland, visiting Thorn, Warsaw and Cracow; deviating in several directions from the main road, returned through Gallicia, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemburg, to Strasburgh, where I entered France, and by way of Paris reached England.

I was induced by my instructions, to direct my principal attention to the supplies of Grain and the nature of the Commerce in it, within the districts whose surplus finds a vent through the mouths of the Vistula; and also to collect information on the subject in the other parts of the Continent through which I passed.

I heard every where among Landowners, Farmers and Corn merchants, complaints of the distress in which they were involved; and their complaints were far too general to leave room for the suspicion, that they were not founded on the existing state of their respective circumstances. The prices of produce of all kinds within the last three or four years, when compared with the period which had preceded them, or indeed with any past period, in which prices are accurately recorded, confirmed the conviction, that their complaints were justified by the losses they had sustained.

It appeared of some importance to collect, where it could be done with any assurance of accuracy, the prices of Corn for a series of years. The wars of which these countries have been the theatre, gave a degree of uncertainty to some of the accounts before the year 1815, and that uncertainty was, in several places, increased by the variations in the value of the circulating medium, which had taken place during the continuance of hostilities. Except at Dantzic where a register had been kept for near two centuries; at Berlin where from the minister of the interior I received the prices for 50 years; and at Warsaw, where I obtained them from the Stadhouse, for 30 years, I confined my inquiries to the last 10 years. The several accounts which were collected, form a part of the APPENDIX to this Report.

As the facts collected, and the remarks made during my journey, are of very various kinds, and were committed to writing as they occurred, it may be more satisfactory to Your Lordships, if after shortly describing the nature of the Corn trade, as carried on by the Vistula, which, as far as concerns Wheat, is the most important; and after recounting, according to my instructions, the quantity of Wheat accumulated in the several exporting places, I state, whatever relates to the raising of Corn, to the cost of its production, and the supplies yielded, in the different divisions of Europe, which have hitherto conveyed their Grain to our markets, in the order in which I viewed the several countries.

The commerce of Corn generally in the countries whose connection with the Sea is maintained by the River Vistula, has been extensive during a long series of years. The shipment to foreign countries was, during a long period, almost exclusively confined to the city of Dantzig.

The government of Prussia viewed with some jealousy the trade of that city, which was then one of the independent Hanse Towns; and having the land on both sides the river, from the boundaries of Poland to those of Dantzig, endeavoured, by forming the city of Elbing into a free mart, to draw the trade through that place and its port of Pillau.

Some success attended this plan, and the trade was carried on through the two rival channels, with a competition which has been continued to the present time; for though Dantzig has been since added to the Prussian territories, and the preference given to Elbing consequently withdrawn, the latter city seems to have retained its proportionate share of the export of Corn.

Attempts are at this time making by Russia, to divert the Corn trade of Poland, but especially of the provinces of that country, which have been separated from it, and are now comprehended in Russia, to the port of Riga as the place of shipment. For this purpose canals are now constructing, which are intended to facilitate the conveyance of goods to the river Duna. It is not however probable, that a very great proportion of the trade will be drawn into that channel. The port of Riga is closed by frost a much longer time than that of Dantzig; the passage from it to the countries where Corn is wanted is longer; the climate is less favourable for drying the Grain after removing it from the barges, preparatory to shipment; and it, at present, has not those spacious, and well adapted warehouses, for the secure deposit of Corn, by which Dantzig is eminently distinguished.

Some portion of the Corn is at present brought down to the sea shore, by the river Neimen, and after paying a transit duty to Prussia, at the town of Schmaleningken, is conveyed to Memel. This branch of the trade is, however, but small, as it appears (see Appendix, N° 1.) that in the three years 1816, 1817 and 1818, a period when the general trade was the greatest, the whole quantity that paid the transit duty was only 49,596 quarters of Wheat, 21,830 quarters of Barley, 185,292 quarters of Rye, and 108,482 quarters of Oats.

From the southern provinces of Poland, viz. Sandomir and Cracow, in which the greatest quantity of the best Wheat is produced, a portion is annually sent into the neighbouring Prussian province of Silesia, by land, where a part of it is consumed by the few inhabitants of Breslaw, and the other cities who eat wheaten bread. The greater part is, however, conveyed by the river Oder, and then by the canal which unites that river with the Havel, to the city of Berlin. It forms an article in the weekly returns of the Corn market of that capital; and, by the whiteness of its flour, is preferred for pastry and confectionary. In those years, when the prices of Grain have been the most raised in England, some of it has been sent here from Stettin, whilst those of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood who used Wheat, were supplied with an inferior kind of their own growth.

Those other channels, by which the surplus Corn of Poland is distributed, bear, however, but a small proportion to that which passes by the mouths of the Vistula, at Dantzig and Elbing; and the manner in which the trade by these places is carried on, may deserve detailed notices.

The Cultivators of that Corn which is supplied to trade, are almost universally both owners and occupiers of the soil on which it grows. They cultivate it by the labour of their tenants or subjects, who raise sufficient for their own support, but have scarcely any surplus. It does not, as in most other countries, come to the several markets in small parcels. As Wheat particularly can scarcely be there considered an article of food, it would scarcely ever find purchasers among the inhabitants of the countries in which it is grown, if it were brought to the weekly or other markets in their own towns. It is almost exclusively an article for foreign consumption.

The whole of the internal commerce of Poland is in the hands of the Jews, who are very numerous, comprehending nearly one-seventh of the whole population, and not being engaged in cultivation, nor inhabiting villages, forming the majority in most of the market towns. They are acute, temperate, economical, rather active than industrious,

trious, and are said to be possessors of the far larger proportion of the floating capital of the country. Almost every transaction passes through their hands, and few persons can either buy or sell, borrow or lend, without the aid of some individuals of that race. Though not allowed by the law to call themselves brokers, or factors, they are effectually such to the whole of the nation.

They are accused of nourishing a most implacable hatred towards all other people, and of deeming it no moral crime to deceive and cheat Christians. Whatever of truth there may be in these charges, these supposed feelings of the Jews, are met on the part of the majority of the other inhabitants, by a degree of contempt and degrading treatment, of the most aggravating nature; a treatment so remote from what is exercised towards that people in England, Germany, France and Holland, that it may have perhaps mainly contributed to form the character which they are accused of bearing.

It will not appear surprising, on referring to the changes that Poland has undergone,—the ravages she has suffered from wars,—the demands for the personal services of her proprietors in the armies, of the successive masters that have ruled the country,—the exclusion from all foreign trade, and, till of late, the total absence of all manufactory,—that there should be now great individual distress, even whilst the country, as a whole, may be advancing in prosperity.

The individuals who most suffer are the Landed Proprietors, and they have, with a few exceptions, become dependent, in a greater or less degree, on the more monied Jews.

There is every reason to believe, that few Landed Proprietors are wholly free from incumbrances, and that many of them are involved to such an extent, that they are compelled to deliver to their creditors the whole surplus produce of their estates, as soon as it can be prepared for removal. The Jews, by their universal connection with others of their nation in distant places, have far better opportunities of knowing what prices they are likely to obtain for Corn, than the gentlemen who raise it; and the latter, from their situation, must take that as the price which their creditors may determine.

On the banks of the Vistula there are many warehouses well adapted for preserving Corn, at the places whence it is most convenient to embark it. The crops are generally removed from the farms of the proprietors as speedily as possible, and remain there in the power of the creditor, who either allows for it a stipulated price, or undertakes to convey it to Dantzie, to be sold at the risk of the debtor; but with the proceeds to be received by the creditor.

The charges for warehousing, shipping, freight, tolls, commission, and other demands, have been lately so high, in proportion to the prices, that very small sums have been carried to the credit of the landholder; and where estates are mortgaged, they have been generally insufficient in amount to keep under the growing interest.

There are two modes of conveying Wheat to Dantzie by the Vistula. That which grows near the lower parts of the river, comprehending Polish Prussia, and part of the province of Plock, and of Masovia, in the kingdom of Poland, which is generally of an inferior quality, is conveyed in covered boats, with shifting boards that protect the cargo from the rain, but not from pilfering. These vessels are long, and draw about fifteen inches water, and bring about 150 quarters of Wheat. They are not, however, so well calculated for the upper parts of the river. From Cracow, where the Vistula first becomes navigable, to below the junction of the Bug with that stream, the Wheat is mostly conveyed to Dantzie in open flats. These are constructed on the banks, in seasons of leisure, on spots far from the ordinary reach of the water, but which, when the rains of autumn, or the melted snow of the Carpathian mountains, in the spring, fill and overflow the river, are easily floated.

Barges of this description are about 75 feet long, and 20 broad, with a depth of two feet and a half. They are made of fir, rudely put together, fastened with wooden treenails, the corners dovetailed and secured with slight iron clamps, the only iron employed in the construction.

A large tree the length of the vessel, runs along the bottom, to which the timbers are secured. This roughly cut keelson rises nine or ten inches from the floor, and hurdles are laid on it, which extend to the sides. They are covered with mats made

of Rye straw, and serve the purpose of dunnage; leaving below a space in which the water that leaks through the sides and bottom is received. The bulk is kept from the sides and ends of the barge by a similar plan. The water, which these ill-constructed and imperfectly caulked vessels receive, is dipped out at the end and sides of the bulk of Wheat.

Vessels of this description, draw from ten to twelve inches of water, and yet they frequently get aground, in descending the river. The cargoes usually consist of from 180 to 200 quarters of Wheat.

The Wheat is thrown on the mats, piled as high as the gunwale, and left uncovered, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and to the pilfering of the crew. During the passage, the barge is carried along by the force of the stream, oars being merely used at the head and stern, to steer clear of the sand banks, which are numerous and shifting; and to direct the vessel in passing under the several bridges. These vessels are conducted by six or seven men. A small boat precedes with a man in it, who is employed in sounding, in order to avoid the shifting shoals. This mode of navigating is necessarily very slow; and during the progress of it, which lasts several weeks, and even months, the rain, if any falls, soon causes the Wheat to grow, and the vessel assumes the appearance of a floating meadow. The shooting of the fibres soon forms a thick mat, and prevents the rain from penetrating more than an inch or two. The main bulk is protected by this kind of covering, and when that is thrown aside, is found in tolerable condition.

The vessels are broken up at Dantzig, and usually sell for about two thirds of their original cost. The men who conduct them return on foot.

When the cargo arrives at Dantzig or Elbing, all but the grown surface is thrown on the land, spread abroad, exposed to the sun and air, and frequently turned over till any slight moisture that it may have imbibed, is dried. If a shower of rain falls, as well as during the night, the heaps of Wheat on the shore are thrown together, in the form of the steep roof of a house, that the rain may run off, and are covered with a linen cloth. It is thus frequently a long time after the Wheat has reached Dantzig, before it is fit to be placed in the warehouses.

The warehouses are very well adapted for storing Corn. They consist, generally, of seven stories, three of which are in the roof. The floors are about nine feet asunder. Each of them are divided by perpendicular partitions, the whole length, about four feet high, by which different parcels are kept distinct from each other. Thus the floors have two divisions, each of them capable of storing from 150 to 200 quarters of Wheat, and leaving sufficient space for turning or screening it. There are abundance of windows in each floor, which are always thrown open, in dry weather, to ventilate the corn. It is usually turned over three times a week. The men who perform the operation, throw it with their shovels as high as they can, and thus the grains are separated from each other, and exposed to the drying influence of the air.

The whole of the Corn warehouses now left, (for many were burnt during the siege of 1814,) are capable of storing 500,000 quarters of Wheat, supposing the parcels to be large enough to fill each of the two divisions of the floors, with a separate heap; but as, of late years, it has come down from Poland in smaller parcels than formerly, and of more various qualities, which must of necessity be kept distinct, the present stock of about 280,000 quarters is found to occupy nearly the whole of those warehouses, which are in repair, or are advantageously situated for loading the ships. Ships are loaded by gangs of porters with great dispatch, who will complete a cargo of 500 quarters in about three or four hours. It is seen by Table, N° 19, in the Appendix, that within the last five or six years the whole quantity that has been brought down has been diminishing; but I was told that no sensible decrease had been observed in the number of the separate bulks, only that each bulk, or the growth of each estate, or of each consignor, was smaller.

The trade in Wheat from Poland and Prussia, through Dantzig, is said to have been attended with most ruinous losses to all the persons who have been engaged in it. The growers asserted that none for the last eight or nine years had yielded sufficient to cover the expenses of cultivation, and that it has been regularly getting worse and worse ever since the year 1818.

The Jews, who have taken the crops from the growers, have found the decline of the prices such, that if they sold on their arrival at Dantzig, it was attended with loss;

loss; and if they were in a condition to withhold from selling, and placed it in warehouses, the loss was eventually much greater. The trade of Dantzig, which is chiefly confined to Corn, has been for several years in a very distressed state. The commodity in which the traders have dealt, has of late so vastly declined in value, that what was purchased cheap at one period, became in a short time dear; the advances they made on what was consigned to them for sale, with the expense of conveyance, and of storing and preserving, soon amounted to more than the value of the Wheat; and the consignors, in Poland, seldom united the ability and the disposition to make payments to indemnify them.

The Corn now in the warehouses has cost the merchants much more than the present value. The royal bank of Prussia, which has branches in the different cities of the kingdom, has advanced, on the security of the Wheat now in store, half of what was the value at the time the several advances were made, and as the price has declined, has required additional security.

In calculating the Stocks of Wheat in the several ports of the Baltic, as I did not visit the whole of them, I was under the necessity of relying on the accounts that I could procure. His Majesty's consuls offered their assistance, and furnished me with the following list, vouching for their accuracy to the best of their judgment.

Mr. Leutze, the consul at Stettin, gives the following as the Stocks in Pomerania. Baltic Ports.

Stettin	-	-	-	-	-	24,265	Quarters.
Anclam	-	-	-	-	-	10,586	—
Demmin	-	-	-	-	-	4,799	—
Stralsund	-	-	-	-	-	15,495	—
Griefswald	-	-	-	-	-	6,691	—
Wolgast	-	-	-	-	-	5,289	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						67,103	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>

Mr. Gibson, consul at Dantzig, to whom I am obliged for much other useful information, gave me the exact quantity at Dantzig and Elbing; viz.

Dantzig*	-	-	-	-	-	288,000	Quarters.
Elbing	-	-	-	-	-	73,500	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						361,500	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>

Accounts of the quantities of Corn in store at Memel could not be procured; and in the absence of better means of forming an opinion, I have compared the trade of exporting Corn at Memel, with that at Elbing, and find that in a series of years the exports of Wheat and Rye together, from the latter port, have been about double that at the former. I scarcely know if it be fair to infer, that the accumulated stock bears the same proportion to the annual returns. If so the stock on hand must be but small.

I can only judge of the stocks accumulated in Riga and Petersburgh, by comparing their trade in Wheat, for a series of years, with that of Dantzig and Elbing. The exports have not been larger than those of Elbing, and it is probable their stocks together, do not exceed those of that port. In the absence of all definite information, and trusting to the reports I received, I should be disposed to think, that in the three ports of Memel, Riga, and Petersburgh, there were not 100,000 quarters of Wheat, in August, when I was at Dantzig.

The state of the stock of Corn at Lubeck, with the Prices for the last Eleven Years, are shown in the Appendix, N° 33. It appears that the Wheat in store there was 29,900 quarters.

Some small stocks may have been collected from the territories of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and accumulated in the ports of Rostock and Wismar. I have no information of the quantity, but should not be disposed to judge, from the general

\* By an account taken the 31st December 1825, since received, the stock appeared to be about 26,000 quarters less than when I was there.

general trade of those places, that more than a few thousand quarters were to be found in them. The greater part of the surplus Corn of Mecklenburg finds a vent by Hanburgh, and is included in the Imports, from the interior, of that city. The access to the Elbe from all the southern ports of the Duchy, is easier than to the Baltic; the freights from thence to foreign markets is lower, and the passage shorter. It is in fact, only from the northern division of the Duchy, that the Wheat finds a vent through its own ports.

## North Sea Ports.

Although not within the Baltic, nor within the limits of my late journey, yet the Wheat, which descends by the rivers Weser and Elbe, have too much influence on the general Corn trade, to be overlooked in this estimate of the stocks on hand.

The Wheat stored at Bremen, comes by the Weser, chiefly out of the Duchy of Brunswick, though some of it is grown in Hanover; and when the prices are very high, supplies are conveyed from Hesse Cassel, and even from some of the western districts of the Saxon duchies through Münden. That from Brunswick is of a moderate quality, but much of the other is very bad, and only fit for the English market in times of very great scarcity.

The stock in the granaries at Bremen, in the latter end of December last, consisted of 27,972 quarters of Wheat and other Corn, as is shown in Appendix, N° 34.

Hamburg is an important dépôt for Corn, of some that is brought from Russian and other ports in the Baltic, as well as for the surplus of the several countries through which the Elbe in its long course is directed. Prussia, especially, near Magdeburg, is a great Corn country; but the chief Grain cultivated in that division is Rye. In the kingdom of Saxony, as well as in the Prussian province of that name, the quantity of Rye very far exceeds the Wheat, both in quality and quantity. In the years when prices are very high, the Wheat of Bohemia comes down the river to Hamburg; but the expense of conveyance, the length of the navigation, and the loss to which it is subject, act as a prohibition, except in seasons of great scarcity. The freight from Prague to Hamburg, is 12 s. per quarter, and the tolls to the several sovereigns, through whose dominions the river runs, is 3 s. 6 d. The commissions and other charges, amount to near 1 s. 6 d. more.

From the shipping places below Prague the freight is lower; but the Wheat grown near them, is said not to be of so good a quality as that from the vicinity of that city, and the districts to the south of it.

The export trade in Wheat of Hamburgh by sea, appears during the last 10 years to have reached an annual average of 48,263 quarters; the greater part of the Corn imported there being for the consumption of the city, and the surrounding territory belonging to it. In the Appendix, N° 32, is seen the course of the Trade; the prices of all Corn, for the last 10 years, the prices of Wheat from 1791 to 1822, and the stock about 100,000 quarters, as taken at two periods in the last year.

## Hamburg.

Although the price of Wheat as well as of other Grain is very low in Denmark, yet the surplus quantity is very small; and the depressed prices may be in a great measure attributed to the restrictions upon Danish Corn in the dominions of Prussia, its nearest and most populous neighbour. The Wheat exported from the whole kingdom, in the six months which followed the abundant harvest of 1824, is seen in the Appendix, N° 35, to have been 57,561 Quarters. By that Account, it appears, that more than half the Wheat was from the provinces of Holstein and Sleswick, which are in close contact with Hamburgh. In the market return of prices from that city, the Wheat of Holstein forms one of the quotations; it is then fair to conclude, that a portion of the Wheat exported from Holstein, if not from Sleswick, is that which subsequently becomes a part of what is included in the exports and stock of Hamburgh. I should much doubt if the whole quantity of Wheat in store in October last, in the kingdom of Denmark, amounted to 20,000 quarters.

These are the Returns of the several places mentioned in the months of August or September, before the Corn of the last harvest had made its appearance in the markets. I had reason from all my inquiries, both among cultivators and merchants, to conclude that very little Corn remained in the hands of the growers, except in the very rare cases, where in the same person was united a confident expectation

## Denmark.

expectation of an advance in the prices with a sufficiency of capital, to enable him to withhold from making sales.

The circumstances of far the greater number of the occupiers of land were too much embarrassed to allow of their keeping Corn, when the importunities of claimants upon them were urgent for the discharge of their demands. The general accounts were, that all which could be sold had, from necessity, been turned into money. In some of the small towns in Prussia, when movements of the troops were making, and a squadron of cavalry on a march was quartered on them for a day, so little horse Corn was to be found in the granaries, that the standing Oats were cut and given to the horses, as they were taken from the fields.

When in Berlin, I was told by Baron Von Bulow, Minister of the Interior, that the Government had recently instituted inquiries into the stocks of Corn in the country, and the result of those inquiries showed, that the quantity in the whole of Prussia was much smaller than usual.

A very intelligent writer, a part of whose Memoir (see Appendix, N° 9.) I have translated, states the whole quantity of Corn in the different countries of Europe, at 3,680,000 quarters. He includes in his estimate, Rye, Oats, and Barley, as well as Wheat, noticing the portions of each, which make up his total. Without attaching any great credit to the calculation, I allude to it because his views are those which I found commonly entertained among the more intelligent cultivators, of whom, though writing anonymously, he was said to be one.

I made it my particular business to inquire into the state of the stocks at the Warehouses on the banks of the Vistula, where Corn is collected, until a sufficiency of one quality is accumulated to load a vessel. In former times, as I was informed, these stores used to have a large quantity placed in them when the water was low, to be ready to take advantage of the first autumnal rains.

The water was low when I was in Poland, from the long drought and great heat of the season; few or no vessels were navigating on the upper part of the river, and yet the storehouses on the banks were empty.

At Warsaw there are large warehouses, but in them there were not 200 quarters of Wheat.

At Pulaway is a large magazine, capable of storing, and adapted for keeping in good order 6,000 quarters of Wheat; but it did not contain a single bushel.

At Cassimir there are several large warehouses, some of them from having had no business of any extent during the last four years, seemed to be in need of repairs. Others were, however, in good condition. The whole are capable of storing 80,000 quarters of corn.

In none of them was any Wheat, though they contained some Rye belonging to the Government, which its agents had received for rent and taxes, from cultivators who could not pay money.

Rachow has warehouses for storing 14,000 quarters, but in them was neither Wheat nor any other Corn to be found. At Cracow the case was the same; the warehouses which are extensive were empty. The places I have noticed are the chief, where there are ferries over the river, and to which the roads from the surrounding districts lead. They are the most convenient for shipping goods, and most of the trade is dispatched from them. There are a few others of smaller moment, which I did not visit, and only, on hearsay, know that they are alike without Wheat.

From the view I have thus taken, I am led to the conviction, that neither in the sea ports, from which Wheat is usually shipped, nor in the interior of the countries where it is grown, was there a stock which, if removed to the sea ports, would increase the amount of what is collected there to any sensible extent.

There is an accumulation in the Russian provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, which was reported to me to have been stored in caves under ground, containing four or five years growth.

Owing to the situation of those provinces and the difficulties and expenses of conveyance, it is more likely to perish in the dépôts than to be conveyed to any places, from which it can interfere with the trade of this country. The cost of conveying it

to Dantzig would be equal to the price for which it would sell, and the shorter but more hazardous distance to Odessa would lead to a market there, lower than even that of Dantzig.

The produce of these two provinces was never large, and has only found its way to the sea shore, when very high prices have enabled it to bear the expense and risk of conveying it thither.

The whole stock of Wheat may be now brought into one point; and appear as follows:

Pomerania	-	-	-	-	67,103	Quarters.
Dantzig and Elbing	-	-	-	-	361,500	—
Lubeck	-	-	-	-	29,900	—
					<hr/>	
					458,503	—
Conjectural :						
Denmark	-	-	-	-	25,000	—
Rostock and Wismar	-	-	-	-	25,000	—
Petersburgh, Riga and Memel	-	-	-	-	100,000	—
					<hr/>	
					608,503	—
In ports in the North Sea, as ascertained :						
Hamburgh	-	-	-	-	105,000	—
Bremen	-	-	-	-	27,970	—
					<hr/>	
Total	-	-	-	-	741,473	Quarters.

Of the Wheat to which we have referred, as accumulated in the several ports, I was assured nearly one-fourth part is of so bad a quality, as to find no market in this country, except in seasons of uncommon dearth. If, then, out of the whole 741,473 quarters, 556,330 quarters were to be sent to England, it would not be more than the consumption of ten days.

#### Maritime provinces of Prussia.

THE Provinces, forming since the adjustment of territory, at the termination of the late war, a part of the Prussian monarchy, which have access to the Baltic sea, comprehend East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania. They appear by the Official Accounts (see Appendix, N° 10), to have exported 447,183 quarters of Wheat, and 1,218,916 quarters of Rye, Barley and Oats, beyond their own growth, in the last nine years, up to the end of 1824; exclusive of the year 1818, the returns of which, for East Prussia, are wanting, but which probably were 350,000 quarters of Wheat, and 340,000 quarters of the other Grains.

It is possible that some portion of this quantity may have been produced in the internal contiguous provinces of Posen, Silesia, and Brandenburg. As the trade in Corn, between one province and another, is free in Prussia, there are no official accounts by which we can ascertain whether what is exported by sea, is the produce of the province from which it is shipped, or of some inland district.

As the special object of attention pointed out by my instructions, was the state of the countries, from which Corn had been exported to England, I shall, therefore, in representing the state of the Agriculture, confine my observations chiefly to the three maritime provinces before mentioned, but including in some degree the province of Brandenburg.

Before the year 1807, the landed estates in Prussia, as in most other parts of Europe, were in the possession of large proprietors. Many of them could only be held by such as were of noble birth; and the merchant, the manufacturer, or the artisan, however much money he might have accumulated, could not invest it in such land until he had obtained a patent of nobility. These restrictions were removed by the king, about the year 1807, when the French had over-run the country.

#### Tenure of Land.

#### Peasantry.

A Tenantry in our sense of the term was then, as it still is, almost unknown. The land was worked by a class of persons, in some respects slaves; and in most respects but little removed from that condition. In many cases they had an hereditary kind of

of right to some use of the land, such as to grow one crop of Corn according to a prescribed course, whilst the lord had the right of pasture between the crops. These peasants were sold with the land, or descended to the heir, and were bound to perform certain labour or services for the lord. They could not, on the other hand, be dismissed from their holdings, nor had their superior any power over the property they might happen to be able to accumulate.

The conditions upon which the peasants held their portions of land, were very various, some having a greater, and others a less share of the use of them; some doing greater and others less service for them.

By a series of legislative measures, marked by a character of peculiar boldness, which were enacted from 1807 to 1811, the whole of the enslaved peasants have become converted into freemen and freeholders. In some cases the holdings have been equally divided, and the peasant has his moiety in perpetuity. In cases where the lords claims for personal services were more extensive, the peasant had a smaller share in the land. In some instances, compensations in money were settled by compact between the lords and the peasants, sometimes by the payment of a fixed sum, or by a security on the land allotted in perpetuity to the peasant, for the payment of such sum. Sometimes the peasant retained the whole of the land he had before used, paying to the lord the value of that portion which might otherwise have been given up to him.

The successive measures by which the peasants were raised to the rank of freemen, were not received by all, with equal readiness. The lords were compelled, but the peasants were allowed to decline compliance; and even to the present day, some few prefer the ancient mode of their holdings, to that which the laws have allowed.

Although the foundation is laid for a new and better order of things, yet its effects on the agriculture of the country have not hitherto been fully realised. The abolition of personal services, and of hereditary ownership of such services, has been too recent for the full operation of the change of the parties, from the relation of master and slave, to that of employer and employed, to produce the effect which is its natural tendency. It is obvious, that all the operations of agriculture are still performed by the labourers, with a listlessness and slovenly indolence which was natural to their former character, and which their new condition has not yet had time to remove.

The land in the three maritime provinces, as indeed in almost the whole of Prussia, Extent of Estates. may be considered as either in very large portions belonging to the nobility, or to the new class of proprietors; or as very small portions, such as under the ancient system were deemed sufficient for half the maintenance of the family of a peasant. There are but very few of that middle class of capitalists, resembling our farmers, who can hire land to that extent, which one able man can most advantageously manage; and after stocking and working it, pay for the hire to the proprietor.

With some few exceptions, and those very few, no rent is paid, but each occupier, Few Farmers of Land. whether a large or a small one, is his own landlord.

The Deviations from this general view are to be found, for the most part, on Exceptions. the banks of the great rivers, where meadows, either for the purpose of fattening cattle, or of saving hay, for the supply of large towns near the mouths of these rivers, are let to tenants for money rents. On the banks of the Oder, near Stettin, I saw some meadows let from 10s. to 12s. per acre, the landlords paying land-tax. They are said to yield about one ton and a half annually, of hay, when mowed. The after-feed is worth little, from the early floods in autumn, and the deep snows and severe frosts in winter. The hay is not very good, which is attributed to the great quickness of the growth, after the frosts disappear. Land of this description is of less relative value than with us, from the severe cold, and its long duration; from their being scarcely any of the interval of spring, and from the great drought and excessive heat of the short summer. I was informed, that similar land, higher on the Oder, near the cities of Schwetin, Custrin and Frankfort, was let at nearly the same rate. Lands in the vicinity of the large towns, and in other situations, from local convenience may be sometimes let for money rent, but these are exceptions to the general plan, and the whole of such land bears but a very small proportion to that which is cultivated by its owners.

## Royal Domains.

The domains of the Crown are differently circumstanced from other land, and are let to Farmers. The greatest part is in the occupation of persons, whose ancestors had long held them at low rents, without their being charged to the land-tax or *Grund Steuer*. When by new laws the taxation on land, was extended to the estates of nobles, those of the Crown were included, and charged with the tax. At first the high prices which Corn bore, enabled the occupiers to pay the trifling rent, as well as the tax; but as Corn declined in price, they became unable to pay both. The taxes were in most instances paid, but the rent was suffered to run in arrear, from the impossibility of extracting it from the tenants. I was informed by a very intelligent gentleman, who had sufficient means of information, that most of the occupiers of the Royal domains whose rent was ten years in arrears, had been forgiven the whole, on promising to make the payments regularly in future; a promise they are in general unable to fulfil, from the great additional fall in the price of Corn which has since taken place.

These national domains are of such various qualities, and in such different localities, that it is difficult to find what is the average rent of them per acre. Some of them are let as high as 3s. 8d. per acre, a much larger proportion at 1s. 2d. and a larger still from 6d. to 9d. As far as my means of information can enable me to form a judgment, I should not estimate the average rent to exceed, if it reaches 1s. 3d. per acre. The farm of Subbowitz, whose produce is noticed in the Appendix, N° 11, which is considered fair average land, consists of about 1,720 acres, and is let for 158*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* sterling per year. That of Subkau, also noticed in the same statement, consisting of 3,054 acres, is some of the best land, the rent of which is about 552*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling per annum.

These two farms, with the others, noticed in the same paper, are occupied by some of the most skilful cultivators of the district; and yet the accounts show, that small as the rent is, and judicious as the management may be, the produce falls short of the cost of production, even though the rent should be given up.

Although the Royal domains are here noticed, they bear a small proportion to the whole land, in the province of West Prussia, where they are situated, not exceeding one-sixtieth part of the whole.

**Value of Land.** The Value of Land generally is low, as may be inferred from the low price of produce, and of rents for what little is rented. An estate of medium soil was put up to auction, and not producing an offer, equal to the sum for which it was mortgaged, was taken by the mortgagee. The extent is about 6,000 morgens, or about 4,200 acres. It is chiefly a thin sandy soil, in some few parts approaching to loam. The principal and interest due to the mortgagee was 3,000*l.* for which sum he took the estate. The barns, and other tenements, were in need of some repairs, and the land far from being in a clean state. On taking possession, as he could not let it, he had, and calculated to expend, as he told me, betwixt 2,200*l.* and 2,300*l.* to repair the tenements, and to stock it with 1,500 merino sheep, 40 cows, and with bullocks, horses, and the requisite implements. This gentleman who had acquired his money by trade, and knew how to calculate, hoped by the fleeces of his fine-woolled sheep, to draw some interest for the investment he had been compelled to make in land.

In the same part of Prussia, another estate, one of the best in the district, with a good house, with all the buildings in good repair, and the land in a high state of cultivation, was offered for sale, and though when I was there, the sale was not completed, I had reason to believe an agreement for it would speedily be concluded.

The soil is good sandy loam, chiefly arable, with some pasture, the extent 2,800 acres. The price, at which I believe the contract to have been since made, was between 5,200*l.* and 5,400*l.*

If these two instances may be taken, as nearly the highest and the lowest price of the average arable land of the maritime provinces of Prussia, the highest limit will be somewhat less than 40*s.* the acre, and the lowest not quite 15*s.* per acre. This estimation of the value of land, if correct, in the maritime provinces, cannot be extended to the other parts of the Prussian dominions, where both the soil and climate are far more favourable to production. It is well known in England, that under a great depression in the price of Corn, the poorer lands suffer a much greater proportionate depreciation, in their sale price, than the more fertile soils. It is not then extraordinary, that the landed property of these maritime provinces should be reduced to the low value which is here represented.

This tract of land forming the maritime provinces of Prussia, is a portion of that vast sandy plain which extends from the shores of Holland to the extremity of Asiatic Russia. It has scarcely any elevations that merit the title of hills, and, where not covered with woods, spreads out in open fields of great extent. The soil in some places is barren sand, occasionally with no appearance of vegetation; in many parts with no attempt at cultivation, and what is cultivated appearing to yield but scanty returns. The land is too poor to yield even middling crops, without manure, and the portion of cattle of all kinds, is too small to create such a quantity of that necessary ingredient in husbandry, as to keep the land up to its present low standard of fertility.

According to the official documents, which I collected, it appears that the three maritime provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania, including in the latter, the late Swedish territory, contain about 25,500,000 acres, or more than half the extent of England. By an official account, made up in 1821, the Stock of Cattle appeared to be as follows, at the latter end of the year 1819; *viz.*

556,839 Horses and Colts.  
1,171,434 Oxen, Cows and Calves.  
2,049,801 Sheep and Lambs,—and,  
617,310 Swine.

The lowest estimate of the stock of cattle in England, which I have ever met with, gives three times this number of horses, and more than four times the number of cows and sheep, to the same extent of land; and most of those who have calculated on the subject, have carried the proportion of cattle to surface in England, much higher. I had reason to believe, though not from official sources, that the number of sheep, between 1819 and 1824, had increased at the rate of from 20 to 25 per cent, and that the proportion of fine-woollen sheep, to those of coarse wool, had been augmented beyond that proportion.

From this deficient stock of the animals, from which manure is derived, it will naturally be inferred, that the increase of Grain must be very small. I was satisfied, from my own observations, and it was confirmed by the opinion of intelligent natives, that much of the land in cultivation could not yield on the average more than three times as much Corn as the seed that had been sown.

The calculations made by the most intelligent statistical inquirers, and the most observing cultivators, have not estimated the Average Increase of the four kinds of Grain, *viz.* Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats, taken together, to be more than four times the seed.

The general Course of Cultivation is to fallow every third year, by ploughing three times, when designed for Rye, or five times if intended for Wheat, and allowing the land to rest without any crop during the whole of the year, from one Autumn to the next. Most of the land is deemed to be unfit for the growth of Wheat, under any circumstances. Where it is deemed adapted to that Grain, as much as can be manured, from their scanty supply of that article, is sown with Wheat, and the remainder of the fallow ground with Rye. The portion which is destined for Wheat, even in the best farms, is thus very small; and as on many none is sown, the whole of the land devoted to Wheat, does not amount to one-tenth of that on which Rye is grown.

I have reason to believe, that of late years the proportion of Rye to Wheat has been increasing. The first is an article of domestic consumption and of universal demand; the far greater number of the inhabitants eat only Bread made from it from necessity, and those who can afford Wheaten Bread, eat commonly that of Rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of Rye.

From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the bakers shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a *loaf* of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour, could be purchased, and they were to be

seen at the tables at which foreigners were seated. In the small towns and villages only Rye bread can be obtained; and travellers commonly take in their carriages sufficient wheaten rolls to supply them from one large town to the next. Wheat is only used by the natives for making, what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionery. If there be no foreign demand for Wheat, the difficulty of selling it, at any price, is great; and that little, which the very limited demand of other countries of late years has required, has been confined to Wheat of the best quality; for Rye, on the other hand, sales may be always made at a market price; and the price of that Grain has not been depressed in the same proportion as the price of Wheat.

Although the increase of Wheat is greater than that of Rye, yet as it absorbs all the manure of the farm, and requires the land to be ploughed twice more, it is now deemed to be the least profitable of the two crops, by many of the farmers.

As the Rye receives the full benefit of the fallow, its increase is greater than that of the spring crops which follow it.

#### Rotation of Crops.

Barley and Oats are sown in the spring which follows the harvesting the Wheat and Rye, and these complete the course, which is again followed by a whole year's fallow. By this rotation of crops, the land bears Corn only two years out of every three; and the crop of the last year scarcely produces three times the quantity of the seed that was sown.

#### Rate of increase of Corn.

This opinion, formed by my own observations, strengthened by the reports of the most intelligent persons with whom I conversed, who were connected with practical agriculture, receives some confirmation from a Paper furnished to me by Mr. Leutze, His Majesty's consul at Stettin; according to which, in 1805, the year previous to that in which the country was over-run by the French, the quantities of Corn sowed and harvested in the province of Pomerania, when the Swedish part was not incorporated with it, are as follow:

		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	sown	155,936	produced	996,224
Rye	d°	1,254,960	d°	4,383,584
Barley	d°	619,992	d°	2,757,688
Oats	d°	1,245,704	d°	2,975,880

This view of the low rate of increase is further confirmed by the Official Accounts of the produce of several farms in West Prussia (see Appendix, N° 11, B.) by which it appears, that on six farms, on which 4,864 acres are cultivated with Corn, the produce was only taken at 10,000 quarters in 1824, which is represented to be a favourable year.

Though some few of the large proprietors, may, by the increase of their flocks of sheep, and by the assiduous attention to every branch of cultivation, have improved their land and raised the increase of their seed, I see no reason to believe that to be the case to an extent, which can have a sensible influence on the average of the whole mass of production.

If we consider the calamities which Prussia endured, and the strenuous exertions she made to terminate them, we shall scarcely suppose that the interval from 1815 to 1825 has been sufficient to regain what she had lost, in the eight years which preceded that period, more especially as up to the present time, the market prices of her chief productions have been suffering a regular decline.

I should not deem the other maritime provinces of Prussia to be much more productive than Pomerania, as a whole, though in East and in West Prussia there is rather a larger proportion of the land that is capable of producing crops of Wheat and Oats. It will happen to a traveller, in pursuit of Agricultural information, even in England, and much more in countries where the business of cultivation is conducted in a much lower manner, that his attention will be invited to those properties which are best managed, where the several processes of husbandry are most sedulously performed, and where the produce is the greatest. Hence almost every writer on agricultural subjects, has been led to over-rate the actual average produce of land, in the several countries which he may have visited.

Like others, I was prevailed upon to pay the closest attention to the details and face of the land of the most skilful, the most affluent, and most productive proprietors. I visited several noblemen, whose knowledge of and attention to agriculture,

agriculture, was fully equal to that of any men in this or any other country ; and if the produce of the land was not equal to that raised by our best farmers, the difference must be attributed rather to the soil and climate, than to any deficiency either of capital, of skill, or of assiduity.

On such property the Wheat sown was very insignificant, and the proportion of that grain to Rye, had gradually declined of late years. One nobleman, who farmed his estate of 26,000 acres, of which two thirds was tillage, and one third woodland, grew but a few acres of Wheat, and of late had sold no Corn of any kind. From the ports of England being shut against Corn, he had turned his attention to the production of fine wool. On this estate there is a flock of 15,000 Merino sheep, yielding on an average two and a half pounds of fine wool, the annual sales of which amount to one half more than the value of the sheep. Through the five winter months, the sheep are fed with Corn, chiefly Rye, at the rate of one pound per day, which is estimated to be equal to three pounds of hay. The proprietor calculated, that sheep thus kept, yielded nearly as much more wool as, added to the benefit which the manure of the animals received, from that kind of food, was equal to the price he should have received for the Corn, if he had sold it ; and that the profit, on this system, was the value of the whole of the hay, which would have been otherwise consumed. Instead of selling he finds it more profitable to buy Corn.

On the same property, the extent of land planted with Potatoes, was upwards of 1,500 morgens, or about 1,000 acres, the chief part of which were used in the distillery, which seems an indispensable adjunct to every well-managed farm. The calculation made there, was that two bushels of Potatoes yielded as much ardent spirit, as one of Barley ; and that the residuum, after extracting the spirit, was equal in alimentary power, for the draft bullocks, which are fed with it, to two thirds of its value, before the wort was extracted from it. By the process on this estate, nine bushels of Potatoes are mixed with one of Malt, to draw the wort, which is afterwards distilled, so as to produce a spirit containing 80 per cent of Alcohol, in which state it pays a duty (much complained of) of sixpence per gallon. It is reduced, before it is sold, till it retains 50 per cent of Alcohol ; and the price charged to the retailers is about fourteen-pence per gallon.

Another person of the same rank, who had turned his attention to the improvement of his property, boasted that his Corn land already yielded near six-fold for the seed that was sown, and could be further increased. He, too, cultivated Potatoes very extensively, and, by converting them into starch and treacle, made that land yield a profit which had it been devoted to Corn would have produced a loss. He had tried to make sugar from Potatoes, and found it not advantageous ; but he assured me that treacle paid him well, and he could afford to sell it 18s. per cwt. whilst that from the West Indies cost 24s. I could perceive no difference between the sweetness of this treacle and that from the tropics, but it has less consistency.

A nobleman whom I had before known, to whose hospitality I am much indebted, and whose estate I viewed in detail, took the trouble to furnish me with the course of Cultivation he pursued on the property on which he resides, (see Appendix, N° 12.) Though cultivated with care, and though fairly productive, I readily give credit to what he assured me,—that the whole benefit which he derived from the estate of 6,300 acres, in his joint capacity of landlord and cultivator, had not exceeded the amount for which he had sold his annual clip of the wool of his flock of 4,000 sheep.

On the several other estates that I viewed, the recurrence of Corn crops was equally distant ; the superior portion of land devoted to green crops, and pasture, the same ; and the stock of cattle bore nearly a like proportion. These, however, were exceptions, few in number and confined in extent, when compared with the general condition of the estates of the three provinces.

A number of Proprietors, residing on their lands, devoting their time and attention to its improvement, and acquiring the practical and economical habits which their affairs render necessary, must have a beneficial influence on the cultivators around them. In this view, perhaps, the distress which has been occasioned by the depressed prices of agricultural produce, may at some future time, under happier auspices, be highly advantageous to the community. But, in the mean time, the

influence of the best specimens of cultivation have been very limited. Few of the Proprietors have any capital to buy sheep or other stock, or to enable them to wait for those returns of their outlays, which come in with the most dilatory pace where the management of land is the best. He who has to answer the demands of the labourers, the tax collectors, and, where it occurs, of the gatherer of rent, or of interest on mortgages, must sell his Corn, at any price that is offered for it, without waiting to convert it into wool, as the nobleman to whom I have alluded is enabled to do. It is more the state of embarrassment, in which almost all the Proprietors are placed, than the want of knowledge or of assiduity, that prevents the Agriculture of the Prussian dominions from making more considerable advances.

Distressed condition of Proprietors.

Formerly, the majority of the Estates, as belonging to Nobles, and only capable of being held by that class, were nearly inalienable; but the necessity of relieving the most harassed of that body, induced the Government to form a plan by which money might be borrowed on the security of land. At first this power was confined to the lands of the nobles, but was afterwards extended to all others.

The Landsehaft, or States, a local assembly of the principal proprietors, were authorized to make a valuation of such estates as were to be mortgaged, and to issue writings denominated Pfandbriefe, or Mortgage Debentures, which bore interest, and were transferable with little trouble and expense, on which one half, and in some instances six-tenths of the Landsehaft's valuation was easily borrowed. As the valuations of the estates were made upon a low scale of the prices of produce, and on a low estimate of the annual quantum of such produce, they were deemed the best security that could be offered. In a country where no Government funds were in existence, or none in which the public had much confidence, these kind of securities became the natural deposits of such accumulations of money as were not intended to be exposed to any risks. Hence the fortunes of widows and orphans, the capital of churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of various descriptions, were invested in such securities. From 1794, when the valuations were made, the gradual rise of the prices of the produce made the payment of the interests on the debts very slightly burdensome, and such was the regularity with which the interest was paid, and such the confidence in the security, that those Pfandbriefe became worth a premium of ten per cent. and sometimes even of more.

At the time of the valuation, the system of duty work, as known in France by the name of *Corvees*, was general. The taxes on the land, for the families who fell in defence of their country in the late war, and for such as were disabled, were not imposed, and those for the local purposes of roads, bridges, the poor, and other objects, were much lower than they are at present. Whilst by gradual steps, for the last ten years, the price of all kinds of Corn, except of Wheat, which is the smallest portion, has fallen below those at which the valuations were calculated in the year 1794, the increase of taxes and of the prices of labour have been advancing. Thus many of the estates, which for the first twenty years could easily discharge the demands upon them, are now become utterly unable to meet those demands. I had heard so many tales of the distress occasioned by this course of events, that I wished to ascertain the extent of it as accurately as possible. Having found in Mr. Rothe, the President of West Prussia, as well a disposition to communicate information of every kind, as the qualities of accuracy and discrimination, I was induced to submit to him, in writing, some Queries on this, as well as on some other subjects, which he very politely and speedily answered.

The replies, in Appendix, N° 11. (A.) show, that of 262 estates, within the limits of the Landschaft's authority, 195 are incumbered with mortgages, and only 67, about a quarter, are free from those encumbrances. Of the 195 estates so incumbered, 71 were already in a state of sequestration, a remedy to which none of the mortgagees would have recourse but in cases of extremity. I was more than once told, with what truth I would hesitate to say, that most of the 67 large estates not appearing in the Hypothecation books to be incumbered, had been prevented by testamentary, or other family settlements, from being brought within the circle of the Landschaft's valuation. I was informed by an intelligent man, who is a member of the States, that many estates have been suffered to remain in the possession of the nominal proprietors, because the interest of the money lent on them ceases as soon as a process is commenced, and because they cannot be sold for so much as has been advanced on them; besides which, when in a state of sequestration, they are so carelessly

carelessly managed by officers of the government, that they become from bad to worse.

The mortgagees are thus induced to leave them in the hands of the apparent owners in the hope of a change of times, and from the fear of diminishing, still more, the value of their slight security. Besides these mortgages, which are registered in the Hypothecation books of the Landschaft, many of these large estates, when the value of the produce was very high, were enabled to borrow, on subsequent mortgages, which as they are of no validity till those registered are liberated, have in many instances been attended with a total loss to the lenders.

It is obvious, that when that which for a long period has been deemed the most secure, if not the only secure investment for money, becomes of no avail, the consequence must be highly distressing, and peculiarly so, because the principal suffering must, of necessity, fall on those least able to contend with the adverse circumstances in which they are placed.

The new Proprietors, who have been raised to that condition, by the abolition of the ancient Feudal Tenures, though they can scarcely ever want the bare necessities of life, have very little beyond them. If they happen to be both industrious and economical, their own labour, on the small portion of land which they possess, will supply them with potatoes and some little Bread Corn, as well as provision for their two oxen. They all grow a small patch of Flax, and some contrive to keep five or six sheep. If disposed to labour beyond the time required for their own land, there is a difficulty in obtaining employment; and in the winter months, which are long and severely cold, no agricultural work can be performed. The flax and the wool spun in their cottages must supply the clothing of the family; and the fat of the animals they kill must be converted into soap and candles. Meat of any kind can be rarely afforded to be eaten by such families; and only the few who are more prosperous than their neighbours can keep a cow to supply them with milk. They consume nearly all they produce, and are considered happy if they have a sufficient surplus for sale to meet the demands of a few shillings annually for the payment of their trifling taxes and local assessments. It was the universal opinion of all, with whom I had any conversation on the topic, that this description of peasants were hitherto in a worse condition than under the old tenures; and as this was attributed to the depression of Agriculture, and the want of capital, and of incitement to the large occupiers to employ their spare time, it was not considered to be an impeachment of the wisdom which had planned and executed their emancipation.

Though the rate of Wages is very low (see Appendix, N° 11), not averaging more than five-pence per day, yet the day labourers who have constant employment, with a cottage, potatoe ground, and flax patch, are said to be somewhat better circumstanced than those persons who have been recently raised from the Feudal ranks to that of Freehold proprietors.

Those labourers who are boarded in the houses of their employers, have a sufficiency of food, consisting of rye bread, potatoes, of buck-wheat made into soups of various kinds; and in many instances are provided with meat, commonly bacon, twice a week.

The aged and infirm Poor have demanded consideration only since the abolition of the feudal tenure. Before that period, each lord considered himself bound to assist in their support, and generally attended to that duty, where the deficiency of means in the power of the relations of the aged and infirm made it requisite. A regular system of taxation for the poor has not yet been introduced, though the first steps towards it have been taken. The assessment for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts, and for such as were disabled in the service, has been already noticed. It is kept distinct from all other levies, and is of course gradually diminishing in amount, as the persons entitled to receive it are removed by death. The money requisite for the other poor, is supplied from local funds, arising from general assessments, made for the maintenance of bridges, for repair of roads, drains, and embankments, for the support of schools, and for some other similar purposes. The practice of supporting the indigent, is of very recent date, and has not hitherto produced the effect of lessening the sympathy which the needy feel for each other, or the charity which the more affluent exercise towards their distressed neighbours; and the sense of shame yet remains as a bar against application to the communal taxes, except in the greatest extremity.

A very intelligent and benevolent Nobleman, at whose house I spent a few days, assured me, that in the extensive, but thinly peopled district where he had a share in directing the assessments, and expenditure of the local taxes, there was but one family which subsisted wholly on those taxes; and that others depended on the kindness of relatives and friends, with some occasional assistance from the local fund.

Working Cattle  
and Agricultural  
Implements.

In general the Soil of the Maritime Provinces of Prussia is so light, that it may be easily ploughed with Two Oxen, and those of diminished size, and no great strength. I have not unfrequently seen, on the smaller portions of land, a single cow drawing the plough, and whilst the plough was guided by the owner, the cow was led by his wife. The more tenacious soils, on the banks of the streams, are commonly but of small extent. There is indeed a large portion of land in the Delta, formed by the separation of the Nogat from the Vistula, between Derschau and Marienburg, which, under a good system of management, would be highly productive, and which requires greater strength to plough. There are some others, especially near Tilsit, of less extent; but the whole of them, if compared with the great extent of the surface of the country, are merely sufficient to form exceptions to the general classification, which may be made of the soil. The various Implements of Husbandry are quite of as low a description as the working cattle. The ploughs are ill constructed, with very little iron in them. The harrows are made of wood, without any iron, even for the tines or teeth. The waggons are mere planks, laid on the frame loose, and resting against upright stakes, fixed into its sides. The cattle are attached to these implements by ropes, without leather in any part of the harness. The use of the roller is scarcely known, and the clods, in preparing the fallow ground, are commonly broken to pieces by hand with wooden mallets. In sowing, the seed is carried in the apron, or the skirts of the frock of the man who scatters it on the ground.

Value of Stock.

The monied Value of the Live Stock on the farms is low. The best flocks of Merino sheep, exclusive of the wool, is averaged to be worth about 6*s.* or 6*s.* 8*d.* per head. Cows are worth from 30*s.* to 65*s.* A dairy, which I saw of the best description, was let to a dairyman at 36*s.* per year. The owner told me, he valued them at 75*s.* per head, and thought the average weight of the butter from each, the calf being taken from the mother when ten days old, was about 120*lbs.* each year. The variation in the price of cows is much greater than in that of sheep, according to their race, to the soil on which they are pastured, and to the distance from large towns requiring supplies of milk and butter. The price of hay varies, according to the situation and quality, from 14*s.* to 20*s.* the ton.

Taxes.

The general burdens of the State in Prussia, are the subject of complaints among all classes; and although they may appear to us to amount to a very small sum, rated by the number of persons, they must be considered heavy, in a country so destitute of little other capital than that of land, now vastly depreciated in value. The whole taxes in Prussia amount to about 10*s.* per head; but the effective value of money, in exchange for commodities, may be considered to be double what it is with us.

Taxes on the  
Cultivation.

Those Taxes pressing peculiarly on the land are, first, the Grund Steuer or Land-tax. This is not, however, imposed in each province, but only in those where it existed before they were united to the Prussian monarchy. This is not levied in Brandenburg, though it is collected in each of the three maritime provinces, which are the subjects of more immediate consideration. This tax was designed to be 25 per cent on the net value, or annual rent of the land, and when imposed was an equable burden. In process of time, from the improvement of some estates, and the neglect of others, and from a variety of other causes, that rate which was originally equal has become in practice at the present day very unequal.

The land is divided into six classes, the rent of the lowest of which is estimated to be about 7*d.* per acre, and that of the highest about 4*s.* an acre. On this amount the tax is 25 per cent, and averages in the three maritime provinces somewhat less than 3*d.* per acre. The gross amount collected in the three provinces annually, according to Hassel, is about 265,000*l.* sterling.

The local taxes, which have been already noticed, do not fall wholly on the land. That for the disabled soldiers, and the families of such as fell in the conflicts, is in part

part borne by the cities and towns, though the chief weight falls on the land. The same, in some measure, is the case respecting the tax for roads, bridges, schools, and the poor. These are various in different districts, so that it is impossible to form any general estimate of their amount. In some parts of the country, I was told, that the local taxes were equal to the Grund Steuer in their district; in some, that it was higher; and in others, that it did not amount to one-tenth. Among the cultivators, I heard much complaint of the heavy tax on the distilleries. As far as the tax operates to diminish the consumption of the Grain, or other products of the land from which spirits may be extracted, it is a burden on the land; but I have reason to believe that, from the mode in which the tax is collected, those who have distilleries on their farms, by paying the tax at a high degree of strength, and supplying it to the retailers at a lower strength, are so far from being aggrieved, that they are really benefited by the tax.

The village Clergy have commonly a house, some glebe land, and a fixed annual portion of Corn, which in most cases is delivered to them by the lord, in pursuance of an ancient arrangement. The quantity has been long since defined, and not being subject to any alteration is scarcely ever spoken of as a burden on the land.

Tithes.

The other taxes bear no more on the persons employed in agriculture than on those engaged in pursuits of a different kind. They are chiefly on the consumption of foreign commodities attaching to the consumers, from whatever sources they may draw the revenues by which they are enabled to indulge in the use of them.

The Military Service is extremely onerous, as every young man is compelled to serve three years, from the age of twenty to twenty-four, as a soldier. This, though not precisely a tax, and not peculiar to the agricultural class, is a burden which perhaps presses as much on the productive industry of the country, as the heavier taxes that are collected in other countries. To this must be added the quartering of the troops, who are billeted on private houses; and however well discipline may be maintained amongst them, must be a great annoyance, and in most cases an expense, which, though apparently trifling in amount, becomes weighty to those whose means of supporting it are small.

Military Services.

In a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants subsist wholly by producing food, and depend for the conveniences besides bare food, on the price which they can obtain for their surplus, the low rate at which that surplus can be disposed of must be felt and observed in every rank of society.

The Scale of Living in the country we are considering, corresponds with the low prices of the objects in which their labour is employed. The working class of the inhabitants, amounting in the maritime provinces to upwards of a million, including both those who work for daily wages and those who cultivate their own little portions of land, cannot be compared to any class of persons in England. This large description of the inhabitants live in dwellings provided with few conveniences, on the lowest and coarsest food; potatoes, or rye or buck wheat are their chief, and frequently their only food; linen, from flax of their own growth; and wool, spun by their own hands, both coarse and both worn as long as they will hold together, furnish their dress; whilst an earthen pot that will bear fire, forms one of the most valuable articles of their furniture.

Scale of Living in  
the Classes of  
Agriculturists.

As fuel is abundant, they are warmed more by close stoves than by the shelter of their wooden or mud houses, covered by shingles, which admit the piercing cold of the severe weather through abundant crevices. If they have bees and a plot of chicory, their produce serves as a substitute for sugar and coffee; but too often these must be sent to market to raise the scanty pittance which the tax gatherer demands. Though the price of whiskey is low, yet the farin produce is still lower, and neither that nor the bad beer which is commonly brewed, can be afforded by the peasantry as a usual drink.

In common seasons this description of people suffer much in the winter, but in times of scarcity, such as followed the disastrous harvest of 1816, their distress and their consequent mortality is largely increased.

It is not intended to insinuate that all the small farmers are in the circumstances here described. In some situations there is a most pleasing difference; on the banks

of the Oder, below Kustrin, a colony is established on a rich tract of land, called the Neiderung, recovered by embankment from the river. The inhabitants were invited here on account of a persecution of the Protestants in Bavaria and the Palatinate, during the reign of Frederick the Great. They are exempt from most burdens, the soil is highly fertile, and the district more resembles some parts of Flanders than the other districts of Prussia. The properties are from six to twenty acres, but subdividing as the population increases, as each of the sons share the land alike. It is thickly peopled, and most of the produce is consumed on the spot where it grows.

A similar district near Dantzig, on the banks of the Vistula, called the Neherung, exhibits a similar picture. The chief inhabitants are a religious sect, called Menonites, whose principles forbid them to become soldiers, from which they are excused, on condition of paying a higher rate of taxation.

On the banks of the Niemen, and, in some other spots, are similar groups of small occupiers in tolerably easy circumstances. They are, however, not a thirtieth part of the whole of the class, and where they occur are only exceptions to the general description.

As these people happen to be placed in spots of rare fertility, to be freed from some imposts, and to be distinguished by their sobriety, industry and economy, they are going on increasing in numbers till, in a few years, the division of land will be so great as to cause the necessity of removal to less peopled districts.

The representation of the distressed state of the agricultural inhabitants of this part of the Prussian dominions, which has been here given, receives confirmation from the proceedings of the Landschaft, or assembly of the provisional states of Prussia, in their last session. The address of the assembly has not been made public, but is said to have been framed in very melancholy strains, and to have urged the King to take some measures of a decided nature, respecting the introduction of British goods, in order to induce our Government, to make some alteration in the Corn Laws. Whatever may have been the representation of the States, the reply of the King, which has been published, gives an air of probability to the rumours, that it had an object, in some degree of this kind.

"With regard to the prayer for an intercession with the English Government to repeal the Corn Bill, his Majesty expressed a hope, that to improve the intercourse between the two nations, a change will take place in the English Corn Laws."

Berlin, 26th November 1825, from the Hamburg paper, The Correspondent.

Distressed state of Agriculture intimated to the King, with his Reply.

Decrease of the cultivation of Corn, especially of Wheat.

One of the effects of the agricultural distress, which was visible in the condition of the Inhabitants, seemed to be a decrease in the cultivation of Bread Corn.

The replies of the President Rothe, (see Appendix, N° 11, B.) shows that on six farms, amounting together to 10,390 acres, of which eight years ago 6,926 acres were cultivated with Grain, there are at present only 4,864 acres applied to that purpose, Mr. Gibson, His Majesty's consul at Dantzig, states in a letter received since my return, dated 24th November 1825, that the "cultivation of Wheat has been much circumscribed of late years; and that it will take much time to extend it; that flax is cultivated now to a much greater degree than formerly in East, and parts of West Prussia; that the export of butter, is increasing very much; that rape seed is attracting much attention; and that these circumstances, with the breeding of sheep, will further operate in diminishing the production of Grain." It appears too by the official returns of Exports (see Appendix, N° 10,) that the excess of exports of Corn in the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, had much declined from those of former years; and that in the year 1824, the maritime provinces of Prussia, instead of having any surplus of Wheat, imported 47,236 quarters more than they exported. This quantity may probably have been added to the former accumulation, but, if so, it is still evidence of a decline in the actual produce of Wheat in the Prussian territories.

Manufactures.

Those Prussian provinces to which my chief attention was directed, have never been manufacturing districts, although they have during a long series of years, made both linen and woollen cloths for their own use. They have had rather domestic labour, than any establishment for the purpose; of late however, attempts have commenced upon a larger scale, and projects were in agitation of various kinds, for making

making woollens and cottons in manufactories where the aid of machinery was to be applied. The chief inducement to these attempts was the low price of provisions, and the consequent expectation of a low rate of labour. They were, however, but attempts, and were not viewed with any very promising expectations by the persons I had any opportunity of conversing with on the subject. They seem to be rather the creations of the Government, than the spontaneous issue of the deliberate calculations of capitalists, seeking for beneficial modes of employing their money.

The only kind of goods that I heard of, calculated for distant markets, are some made of the native coarse wool, dyed deep blue, trials to introduce which have been made in England. These are made by some small farmers who were employed in the summer on the land. They are made out of 18 lbs. or 20 lbs. of wool, worth about sixpence per pound. The spinning is performed by the females of the family, whilst the father weaves them. It employs him three days to weave a piece, which is about 16 yards in length, and 42 inches wide. The value of his day's work was stated to be nine-pence, thus making that part of the labour which he executed, to be 2s. 3d. The fulling is performed at a public mill, and the finishing and dying is executed in Berlin, by persons who send their agents to the farmhouses to collect the cloths in their rough state. I was told that these kind of cloths might be afforded in London, at little more than 2s. per yard, and were calculated for negro clothing. As the spinning is the most material part of the labour, and that is performed at leisure time, the makers gain is the whole of that, as the time would be otherwise unemployed. Manufactures of this kind are useful in the state of society which exists where these goods are fabricated, but the limits to their extension are necessarily very confined.

I have no reason to think that hitherto the low price of Corn has had the effect of lowering the price of manufacturing labour, in any degree approaching to the depression which the products of the soil have experienced. In the building of Ships, which is indeed the chief manufactory of the maritime provinces, the rates of wages have very considerably fallen, not, indeed, so much as bread, but to an extent that has increased the building of vessels, and induced some English houses to contract for the building of Prussian vessels to be employed in distant voyages.

The effect, however, of the low prices of agricultural produce, is more experienced in the Provisions for the Crew, than in the cost of the constructions of the ships. This may be seen in the cost of food for a Prussian ship in the Appendix, N° 13. It is true that our seamen are accustomed to better food than the Prussians, but their superior professional skill makes up for the difference. Besides, as the Baltic is frozen several months in the year, the loss of time seems to be more than a compensation for the differences in the price of food.

In pursuance of the instructions that were given to me by your Lordships, I made every attempt in my power to ascertain the actual cost of the Wheat to the growers of that Grain in Prussia. Whoever has made similar attempts in this country, however well he may have been acquainted with all the practical details, even if he could obtain with most scrupulous accuracy, the amount of seed sown and harvested, has found them attended with such difficulties, as to afford no great degree of confidence in the results obtained.

Thus, for instance, in our common four years course of Turnips, Barley, Clover and Wheat, though it may be easy to ascertain the whole expenditure in rent, taxes, labour, manure, interest of capital, and deterioration in the working cattle and utensils during the four years, yet scarcely any two persons will agree in the apportioning that expenditure to each of the four crops. The relative value of those crops to one another, will vary in every year, one will be good, another indifferent, another very bad. The value of the feed to the cattle fed on the produce of the first and third years, will be very differently estimated by different persons. The proportions of the expense of fallowing and manuring, will be distributed among the several crops, according to the arbitrary rules of adjustment, which the individual making the calculation, has formed in his own mind from his own local and particular observation.

It is an easy task, if farming accounts are regularly kept, to ascertain at the end of the four years, how much has been gained or lost during the rotation; but the distribution of that loss or gain, is subject to so many variations of opinion, and so

Attempt to calculate the cost of Wheat to the Grower.

many vicissitudes depending on situation, soil and weather, as to prevent reliance from being placed on any estimate of the real cost of either one of the descriptions of Grain.

The same obstacles will present themselves to the attainment of accuracy, where any other rotation of crops is adopted.

If the difficulty is thus great in attaining, or even approximating to certainty in the cost price of any particular description of Corn in this country, it may well be deemed much more bold to hazard an opinion on that subject, in a foreign country, where many circumstances which can be but imperfectly known to a stranger, and temporary visitor, may have a powerful influence.

I received many statements from the different persons with whom I conversed on the subject, as to what they considered to be the actual cost in a number of years, of Wheat and other Corn. These as may be supposed, widely varied from each other. Although I was fully convinced that for several years the loss on the mass of agricultural products throughout the maritime provinces of Prussia, has been very great; and that instead of leaving any thing for rent, that has been much more than absorbed, yet I could place no reliance on the accuracy of any statements which attempted to define the exact limits of the loss on each kind of Corn.

In founding a calculation on the answers of President Rothe, though I give to that gentleman's facts the most implicit confidence, yet I should hesitate, if he had stated what was the cost price of Wheat and Rye, to yield to him the same assent; I have no doubt, however, he is accurate in stating, that the loss on the Corn grown in the year 1824, without allowing any thing for rent, was 20 per cent. According to the paper in Appendix, N° 11, the price at which the Wheat on the estate described was sold, in the year 1824 when the crops were good, was one thaler and a half per scheffel, or three shillings per bushel, by which a loss of 20 per cent was incurred, besides the whole of the rent, according to which the cost price to the farmer would be about 28s. 9d. per quarter on the spot.

	s. d.
Sale price 3s. per bushel or per quarter	24 -
Loss, estimated at 20 per cent	4 9
	<hr/>
Allowance for Rent, calculated at $\frac{1}{10}$ of the gross proceeds	28 9
	<hr/>
Which would make the cost	31 -
If to this be added,	
Shipping charge, and merchant's commission or profit	2 9
Freight, primage, and insurance to London	8 -
Lighterage, landing charge and commission in England	1 3
	<hr/>
	43 -

The costs of Wheat may be in some degree approximated to, by ascertaining the selling prices for a series of years. If that series be short, it may be affected by various intervening events, such as war, invasion, or deficient harvests; but by being spread over a long series, the effect of adventitious circumstances became lessened. It is reasonable to calculate, that in a long series, the profit on Corn cannot be much above that on other branches of industry in the same country. If the profits on raising Corn are much above those of other occupations, an increased quantity, to the production of which the augmented capital might contribute, would cause the price to fall; if those profits were much lower, a diminution of supply to which the loss of capital would contribute, would tend to raise the prices.

Although from the fluctuation in the productiveness of different years, Corn is less subject to the general abstract principles, by which supply and demand, as regards other commodities, are regulated, in a short period, yet in a long period, such as thirty or forty years, or longer, it also must be governed by them.

Without going back to the long List of Prices for the last hundred and sixty years, for which, *see Appendix, N° 24*, we may adopt that which begins in 1791, and ends in 1825, *Appendix, N° 13*; for five of those years no prices are given, because the ports were shut. The Average of the whole of those Years, taking the lowest and highest price of each year, and disregarding the difference of the quantities sold in the several years, gives the Price at 45*s.* 11*d.* per quarter. The largest quantity was sold in the years when the price was highest, being probably the stocks which had accumulated during the years of low prices. The price of those years may therefore be considered as speculating prices. If the years 1800, 1801, 1805, 1817, and 1818 be struck out, the average price of the thirty remaining years will be 33*s.* 6*d.* If we suppose a profit to be made of ten per cent by the dealers in Corn, these thirty years will give, as the cost price to the grower, after paying rent, a price nearly approaching to that which is given before, as calculated on the data furnished by President Rothe.

Average prices of  
Corn from 1791  
to 1825.

Without placing much reliance on it, yet some corroboration is received, by the market prices of Berlin, for the last eleven years, where the average price of the best Polish Wheat has been 36*s.* 6*d.* or about ten per cent higher than the average of Dantzig, for the thirty years to which we have referred. This may be accounted for, partly by the quality of the Wheat, and partly, from the additional conveyance and consequent expenses. The Returns from Berlin, taken on St. Martin's day, in each year from 1774 to 1824, for which, *see Appendix, N° 17*, give, as the average price for the fifty years, 34*s.* 6*d.* As the best of the Wheat is probably brought to the capital, some allowance must be made for the superior quality, and also something for the profit of the dealers, through whose hands it has passed. This will bring it sufficiently near to the price here assumed, to give probability to the calculation.

Although since the return of peace, no alleviation of the public contributions have been applied, and no diminution of the other subjects of expenditure which compose the cost of growing Corn, has been experienced, yet the Contrast between the first and last five years since that event took place, in the prices of Corn, is so striking; that it deserves to be noticed. In Dantzig the average of the five years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, gives for Wheat 54*s.* 5*d.* per quarter, and that for the years 1821 to 1825 inclusive, 26*s.* 2*d.* In Berlin the average for the first five years, is 46*s.* 4*d.* and for the second 26*s.* 7*d.*

Difference in the  
price of Corn be-  
tween the first and  
second five years  
since the peace.

THE far greater part of that division of ancient Poland, which is now comprehended in the viceregal kingdom of that name, is a level country, with scarcely an ascent or descent, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country. As these rivers, though in summer they appear small streams, are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring, they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposit, in many parts, enriches the land, and presents, in the summer, the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts the periodical swellings of the streams have formed morasses, which in their present state are not applicable to any agricultural purposes. The plains which extend from the borders of one river to another, are open fields, with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and showing scarcely any trees even around the villages. The portion of woodland on these plains is very extensive; but they are in large masses with great intervals of arable land between them.

The kingdom of  
Poland as consti-  
tuted under the  
Emperor of Russia.

The Soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate. Such a soil is easily ploughed; sometimes two horses or two oxen, and not unfrequently two cows, perform this and the other operations of husbandry.

This representation of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to six of the eight waiwoodships or provinces into which it is now divided.

To the south of the river Pilica, which comprehends the two provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, the appearance of the land, and the face of the country improve; and in proceeding south to the banks of the Vistula, there is to be seen a more undulating district and a more tenacious and fruitful soil. Much of the land is a clayey loam, requiring three or four horses to plough it, yielding, when tolerably

Provinces of San-  
domir and Cracow  
better.

managed, crops of excellent Wheat and Oats ; and where the husbandry is so good as to have adopted the practice of sowing Clover between the two Corn crops, the produce is very abundant.

Republic of  
Cracow.

The southern point of this district, forming now an independent Republic, called from the name of its capital, Cracow, is very fertile. It extends along the Vistula about 20 miles, and contains in 500 square miles or 320,000 acres, about 100,000 inhabitants.

Extent of Estates.

Some of the Estates in Poland, belonging to the nobility of the highest rank, are of enormous extent ; but owing to the system of dividing the land among all the children, unless a special entail secures a majorat to the eldest son, which is in some few instances the case, much of it is possessed in allotments, which we should deem large ; but which, on account of their low value, and when compared with those of a few others, are not so. Of these secondary classes of estates, 5 or 6,000 acres would be deemed small and 30 or 40,000 acres large.

There are besides these, numerous small properties, some of a few acres, which by frequent subdivisions, have descended to younger branches of noble families. The present owners are commonly poor, but too proud to follow any profession but that of a soldier, and prefer to labour in the fields with their own hands rather than to engage in trade of any kind. As titles descended to every son, and are continued through all the successors, the nobility have naturally become very numerous ; but since the Emperor of Russia has gained the dominion over Poland, the use of titles has been restricted. No one can assume that of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceed 1,000 gulden or 25*l.* ; none that of count, whose rents are less than 3,000 gulden or 75*l.* ; and none that of prince, who has less than 5,000 gulden or 125*l.*

The whole of the lands are made alienable, and may now be purchased by persons of any rank, and are actually held by some who are burghers or peasants ; the Jews alone are prohibited from becoming proprietors of the soil, though they have very numerous mortgages upon it. When they foreclose, the lands must consequently be sold ; and as these Jews, the monied capitalists, cannot become purchasers, the prices they yield are very trifling.

Peasantry and their  
tenures of Land.

The most numerous class of Cultivators are Peasants, they have a limited property in the lands which they occupy, and the cottages in which they live, under the condition of working a stipulated number of days in each week, on their lord's demesne, and paying specified quantities of produce, such as poultry, eggs, yarn and other things, in conformity with ancient usage.

The extent of these holdings vary, according to the quality of the land, and the quantity of duty work, or of payments in kind which are to be fulfilled.

On a large property which I examined, the peasants had about forty-eight acres of land each, for which they were bound to work for two days in every week with two oxen. If their labour was farther required, they were paid three-pence per day for two other days, and if beyond that number, sixpence per day ; on another property, I found the peasants had about thirty-six acres, for which they worked two days in each week, with two oxen ; when called upon for extra labour, they are paid sixpence a day for themselves and oxen for the next two days, or if they work without their oxen, three-pence.

If their labour is demanded the remaining two days in the week, the sum to be paid is made the subject of a special agreement ; on one estate, the peasants had but twenty-four acres, and did one day's work themselves, with one horse ; the rest of their labour was paid for in money, by agreement made at the time it was required. Another proprietor, on land somewhat exhausted, granted to each of his peasants, more than fifty acres of land, for which, they worked with two horses, three days in a week. It would be easy to give instances of more various rates of duty work, and of the quantity of land which is appropriated for its performance. Some are of a luxurious and of a ludicrous kind. I was told that the inhabitants of two whole villages, near a princely domain, hold their lands on condition of employing a certain number of days in each week, in cleaning the walks, and keeping in good order the pleasure grounds, which surround the vast castle of their benevolent and hospitable lord.

In general, this Peasantry is in a condition of great distress, and involved in debt to their lord. They are no longer slaves, or *ad stricti glebae*. By the Constitution promulgated in 1791, they were declared free, and that part of the Constitution suffered no alteration under the dominion of the Russians and Prussians; was confirmed when the King of Saxony became Sovereign; and was again assured in 1815, when the Emperor of Russia was enthroned as King of Poland.

Condition of the Peasantry.

The practical effects of the privileges, thus granted, have hitherto been very inconsiderable. The peasants can leave their land, but must first acquit the pecuniary demands of their lords. Few are able to do this, as most of them are in arrears. The lords must supply them with their oxen, in case one dies; their plough and other implements must be furnished to them by him; and in years of scarcity they become involved in debt, for the requisite subsistence of themselves and their cattle. This, together with local attachments, and the habit of respect for their feudal Superior, has in general, prevented the peasants from wandering away from the houses of their fathers, and from the protection of their chief. It thus rarely happens that the peasants quit the estates on which they have been born; and the instances that do occur, are chiefly to be attributed to the embarrassed circumstances into which their lord may fall. A declining property produces a necessitous peasantry, and such may sometimes be induced to try their fortune, under another proprietor.

A gentleman with whom I formed an acquaintance, had been compelled to take an estate which was mortgaged to him. He found no peasants on it; the land was neglected, and the buildings dilapidated. As no tenant would take it at any rent, he was under the necessity of farming it. To induce peasants to come to him, he granted them a larger portion of land than was customary on that quality of soil, built them houses, supplied them with oxen and implements, sowed the corn of the first year, and fed them till it was fit to be converted into food. By these means, though he was enabled to get his labour performed, yet he assured me it was by persons of the least skill, industry, and sobriety.

The want of peasantry is a general subject of complaint, especially among those (who are the far greater number) whose estates are loaded with mortgages or other incumbrances; such sometimes lose them, but cannot command the means of inducing new ones to settle on the lands.

Though no longer slaves, the condition of the peasants is but little practically improved by the change that has been made in their condition. When a transfer is made, either by testament or conveyance, the persons of the peasantry are not indeed expressly conveyed, but their services are, and in many instances are the most valuable part of the property.

It is said, that when the Freedom of the Peasants was first decreed, it was viewed by them with great distrust. They were alarmed with the apprehension, that in age or sickness, or other incapacity, they should be abandoned by their lords, and left to perish in want; by the form that society has taken in the course of the thirty-four years that have passed since the alteration was enacted, their alarms have been dispelled; and the same acts of kindness being exercised in most cases as were formerly customary, they can perceive no alteration in their condition, that is, either materially more beneficial or injurious to them.

These people live in Wooden Huts covered with thatch or shingles, consisting of one room with a stove, around which the inhabitants and their cattle crowd together, and where the most disgusting kinds of filthiness are to be seen. Their common Food is, cabbage; potatoes sometimes, but not generally, pease, black bread, and soup or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. Their chief Drink is water, or the cheap whiskey of the country, which is the only luxury of the peasants; and is drunk whenever they can obtain it, in enormous quantities. They use much salt with their vegetable food, and in spite of the heavy tax on that commodity, can never dispense with the want of it at their meals. I was informed, and saw reason to credit the accounts, that when the peasants brought to the market towns their trifling quantities of produce, a part of the money was first used to purchase salt, and the rest spent in whiskey, in a state of intoxication that commonly endured till the exhaustion of the purse had restored them to sobriety. In their houses they have little that merits the name of furniture; and their clothing is coarse, ragged and filthy, even to disgust.

Manner of living of the Peasants.

Very little attention has been paid to their Education, and they are generally ignorant, superstitious and fanatical. They observe about twenty Holidays in the year, besides the Sundays ; and pass much of their time in pilgrimages to some favourite shrine, in counting beads, and similar superstitious occupations.

This Representation of the condition and character of the Peasantry, though general, cannot be considered so universal as to admit of no exceptions ; some rare instances of perseverance in economy, industry and temperance, are to be found ; and unsavourable as their circumstances may be for the creation of such habits, they are here attended by the usual correspondent results. Some few peasants have been enabled to gain three or four allotments, and to employ their sons or hired servants to work for them ; and there are instances of such persons making a still further progress, and being enabled to purchase estates for themselves. Such cases as these, however, occur so rarely, that though they produce individual comfort and wealth, they have no perceptible influence on the general mass of society, or on the surplus quantity of agricultural productions.

As may be naturally inferred, from the system under which labour is applied to the land, that labour is performed in the most negligent and slovenly manner possible. No manager of a large estate can have his eye constantly on every workman ; and when no advantage is gained by care in the work, it will naturally be very imperfectly executed. All the Operations of Husbandry struck me to be very ill performed : the ploughing is very shallow and irregular ; the harrows with wooden tines do not penetrate sufficient to pull up weeds in fallowing ; the roller is almost unknown, and thus the land is filled with weeds of all descriptions. I observed the same want of attention in threshing ; and it appeared to me that a much greater proportion of the grain was left among the straw, than in that which has passed under an English flail. In short, the natural effects of the system of duty work was visible in the whole of the administration of the large estates where it is followed, with the exception of those few proprietors who have intelligent and active managers, and are free from pecuniary embarrassments.

Operations of Husbandry are very ill performed.

Course of Cultivation.

Proportion of Rye to Wheat.

Live Stock.

The common Course of Cropping is, the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter corn, and that by summer corn, and then a fallow again. Thus one-third of the land bears nothing. The winter crop in the northern part of Poland, consists of Wheat and Rye ; the Proportion of the latter to the former, is nearly as nine to one, and the Wheat enjoys the benefit of what little manure is preserved. Thus the Wheat actually cultivated, does not occupy more than one-thirtieth part of the arable land. In the southern part of the kingdom, the Wheat bears a larger proportion to the Rye, amounting, on the more tenacious soils, to a fifth ; and even in some cases, to a fourth part of the Rye.

The statements I could collect, and my own observations, led me to conclude the Stock of Cattle to be very small, in proportion to the extent of land, and to the number of inhabitants. The government of Poland has not collected those statistical facts, which are so regularly registered by the Prussian, and some other of the governments of Germany ; where they have been collected, as in the case of the population of the year 1817, I believe but little accuracy is to be discovered. I found, in a conversation with one of the ministers, to whose immediate department it belonged, that no great dependence could be placed on the census of that year.

In the absence of more recent authority, I avail myself of a Prussian document, which shows the numbers of the different kinds of cattle in the provinces of Plock, in Poland, when it was under the dominion of that Power. I have no reason to suspect the accuracy of this official statement, or to believe that this province is not equal in live stock to the average of the whole kingdom. I was told there was in the province of Podolachia, a greater number of black cattle, and in the province of Lublin, a greater number of sheep than in Plock ; but those provinces were represented to me as deficient in other cattle, the former having fewer sheep, the latter fewer cows.

In the year 1803, the returns from Plock were thus, 45,028 horses and colts ; 196,540 oxen, cows, and young cattle ; 194,133 sheep and lambs ; 95,634 swine.

The extent of this province is nearly one-fourth of that of the three maritime provinces of Prussia ; and thinly as those are stocked with cattle, in comparison with England,

England, it will be seen, by the following Statement, how much they exceed that of the district in question :

	PRUSSIAN Maritime Provinces.	POLISH Province of Plock.
Horses and Colts	1 to 42 Acres.	1 to 106
Oxen, Cows and Calves	1 to 18 d°	1 to 24
Sheep and Lambs	1 to 10 d°	1 to 24
Swine	1 to 35 d°	1 to 52

If it be considered, that since the year in which the facts exhibited in this Statement were collected, the country has suffered severely from being the theatre of war, from three changes of sovereigns, and from the low prices of all produce, it will scarcely appear probable that it has so increased in wealth as to have added materially to its stock of cattle, or even to have kept up that stock to the standard which it had reached before those visitations. It appears by the Statistical Account of the Lordship of Pulaway and Konskowla, in the province of Lublin, which is considered to be one of the best managed estates in Poland, consisting of 119,232 English acres, that the stock of cattle, including those of the proprietor and his subjects or tenants, is somewhat below what the Prussian accounts show of the average of the province of Plock, in the year 1803. It appears to be (see Appendix, N° 18) thus,

	Acres.
1 Cow or Ox to	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Sheep or Lamb to	19
1 Horse to	156
1 Pig to	146

No country can be much better adapted for the breeding of sheep than the greater part of the kingdom of Poland. Wherever it is attended to with due skill it is found to be beneficial; but the poverty of the Landholders and their want of knowledge of the advantages to be derived from that kind of live stock, keeps them from devoting their land to their propagation.

A very intelligent Physician, a native of Germany, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make in Poland, and who devotes the money acquired by his medical practice, to the purchase and the cultivation of land,—told me that he purchased, four or five years before, a flock of fine-woollen sheep of the Saxon electoral breed; that he had already sold in fleeces and lambs as much as had replaced the whole capital expended, and had at present double the number which he had originally purchased. This striking instance of success, in an experiment in rural economy, is known to most of the cultivators; and yet it has been able to produce such few followers, that I was assured there were yet in Poland only two other flocks of unmixed fine-woollen Merino sheep. This gentleman was one of the first that had cultivated green crops on an extensive scale for feeding sheep; and though the benefit of it was obvious, both in the produce of the wool, and the increase of the quantity and quality of his Corn, it has had but little influence hitherto on the conduct of others, and that little is confined to a small spot near the capital.

Of the sheep in Poland, the best are those in the province of Lublin; but they are very far inferior to the breed of Saxony. The cows are a smallish race, and generally kept in bad condition, both as to food and cleanliness. They are for the most part stall fed, but from negligence yield very little butter and no tolerable cheese.

With the exception of a part of the two southernmost provinces, as before noticed, the Soil of Poland is of such a thin nature, that where it is moderately farmed, it can scarcely be made to bear a medium crop of Wheat more frequently than once in nine years. I examined a farm in the province of Lublin, the proprietor of which is in Estate in Lublin. easy circumstances, and possesses several other estates. The extent of this farm is

about 5,500 acres. The live stock consisted of sixty milch cows, which are let to a dairymen at about 19s. per year each; some few young cattle, eight or nine horses, and between five and six hundred sheep. The ploughing is performed by two oxen, for which and for his own labour, two days in each week, the peasant has a house, firing, and about forty acres of land, to which the manure made by his oxen, is applied. About 2,000 acres is in this way in the occupation of the peasants. The manure, therefore, of the cows, sheep and horses, is applicable to the lord's portion of somewhat more than 3,000 acres, and supplies it with more liberality than is practised on any other land near it. The whole is under the plough; there is neither meadow nor permanent pasture. The Rotation of Crops is as follows: the first year a clean fallow, three or four times ploughed; the second year Potatoes are planted; the third year Wheat is sown, and in the following spring Clover amongst it. The fourth and fifth years the Clover is either made into Hay, or used for the stall-fed cows and the horses, or fed on the land by the sheep; the sixth year Pease, or Buck Wheat, are grown; then it is fallowed for a year; and the eighth year a crop of Rye is grown; and the ninth, or last year of the course, the land is sown with Barley, Oats and Buck Wheat.

On this, which is considered a pattern farm, on which I have reason to believe the increase is greater than on any other in the district, the seed and produce is as follows:—Potatoes, about twenty bushels to the acre planted, and about two hundred bushels raised; Wheat, two bushels sowed, and from sixteen to twenty reaped; Rye, two bushels sowed, and from twelve to fifteen reaped; Buck Wheat, three bushels sowed, and from ten to fifteen harvested. The Barley and Oats scarcely yields four times the quantity sowed; manure is applied after the Potatoes for the Wheat; the latter have the benefit of the fallowing, and the former of the manure. The manager, who was a man of skill, thought that when they had more cattle, and consequently more manure, he should be disposed to try the plan of sowing Wheat once in seven, or even in six years, if the future prices of that grain should present sufficient inducement. This farm is one of the few in which all the labour, except that of the oxen and their drivers, is paid for in money, and not in produce. The common plan of threshing, is to give the thresher a certain proportion of the Corn. This varies with the productive nature of the soil and the season, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth bushel. Here it was paid for at the rate of a florin, a trifle less than sixpence, for the korzec, a Polish measure, somewhat more than three bushels and a quarter; the mowing, reaping and other kinds of labour, was agreed for, at proportionably low prices.

No profit on the  
Land to the  
Owner.

Although this estate is well managed, and no rent is paid for it, I was induced to believe the assurance which was given to me, that it had not yielded any Revenue to the Proprietor, in the last four or five years, in his joint capacity of owner and farmer. He had, however, a Distillery, and near it is a village, with some establishments, on a small scale, for making coarse Woollen Cloths. There is no duty on the Whiskey sold in country places; and the supply of that commodity in the neighbourhood, which is rather populous, leaves a profit, though not equal to the interest of the capital invested in the land, the farming stock and utensils, and the erection of the distillery.

Average produce  
below that of this  
Farm.

I have dwelt the longer on the circumstances of this particular farm, not because it may be considered as showing the average increase on the usual scale of farming; but because the accounts of the receipt and expenditure, both in money and produce, are kept with great regularity. In the generality of farms which are under inferior management, the increase would be found much below the rate which is stated in the farm, whose management I have described. If I were to generalize the whole of Poland, except the southern parts of the province of Sandomir and Cracow, I should not estimate the produce of Grain to be more, if so much, as two-thirds of that which appeared to be raised on the estate in question. In thus estimating, I should depend not only on my own observation of the state of growing crops, and of those which were being harvested, but on the opinion of the persons best qualified to judge, by being in the habit of looking at the amount of produce, upon a large scale, and by being furnished with the best means of judging the average of the whole.

With that description of persons, including the chiefs of several departments of the government, the prevailing opinion was, that the average produce of Wheat was

not more than fourteen bushels ; of Rye, ten ; of Barley, fourteen ; of Oats and of Buck Wheat, from eight to ten to the aerc. Although the southern parts of Sandomir and Cracow yielded rather more, yet their Corn, being celebrated for its excellent quality rather than for its much greater produce, and extending to but a small proportion of the whole even of those provinces, it was not calculated that it would have the effect of raising the average of the whole kingdom, in any sensible degree, above the rate here stated.

Upon this subject, I could have wished to have been enabled to give statistical details, rather than my own estimates, or those of persons better acquainted, than any foreigner can be, with the state of the country. If I had met with any agricultural writings expressly Polish, and had understood the language, I might have gleaned from them some facts to rectify, or to corroborate the estimate of the actual acre-able produce of Grain; but as every manager of a farm, that I met with, understands the German language, and obtained whatever knowledge books could give him, from the writers of that nation; there is little inducement to compose works in Polish, on such subjects; and the German authors, though very accurate, and copious, in their statistical reports of their several districts, can know little, and can have no inducement to learn much of the statistical details of Polish agriculture.

The managers of the farms of the greater nobles, are commonly men of good education, as well as good manners, having been most of them officers in the army; and I found them well acquainted with the agricultural writings of Thaer, Schwartz and other Germans, and by means of German translations, with those of Arthur Young, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other Englishmen. Being almost cut off from society; and the sports of the field not being, as with us, an object that engages much attention, they have recourse to books to relieve their solitude in the long nights of their tremendous winters.

Having noticed the Two Provinces which yielded the best Wheat, it may not be useless to observe in addition, that but some small portions of each are highly productive, and those at that extremity of the kingdom which is the farthest removed from the ports in the Baltic, at which alone their Corn can be shipped for this country.

The most productive parts of Poland.

I first entered the province of Sandomir from that of Massovia, and went through it, by the towns of Kozience and Granica, till I reached the Vistula, and crossed it at Pulaway. In this route there was nothing in the face of the country, or in the appearance of the Crops, to distinguish them from those of the other parts I had noticed. On my way from the province of Lublin, I again entered Sandomir, passing the Vistula at Rachow. From that river, for sixty or seventy miles, the fertility of the land was not sensibly greater than the general appearance of the other provinces. After passing Stobnica, the country vastly improved and continued good, through Nowe-Miastow, Kozycze, and Przeclawice, till I entered the province of Cracow, at Iwanowice. It is an undulating district, somewhat hilly: the soil, a good brown loamy clay, rather stiff to plough, requiring three, or even sometimes, four horses to work it. The stubbles of Wheat were tolerably thick, and proved that the crops must have been good; they were, however, far from clean, and the Wheat, having been sowed after a fallow, there would have been more appearance of young Clover, if the management had been well conducted. The Wheat grown here, is that which is known in London, by the name of Dantzic White Wheat; it is of the most excellent quality, very white and heavy; I did not learn that the average growth was much beyond, if it reached twenty bushels to the aerc; though I heard of individual instances of a greater quantity being yielded in good years. The district is about sixty miles in length, but not broad, extending from the left bank of the river, to various, but none great, extents inland. The province of Cracow, as far as I saw it, is of nearly the same kind; I was informed that some of the northern divisions of it were poor in its agriculture, but rich in its mines of iron, coal and calamine. The territory of the republic of Cracow is like the province of the same name, in the kingdom. The marks of more freedom allowed to exertion, are visible in the extensive fields of flax, and the inclosures with tobacco, maize and a great variety of garden vegetables; a part of it is likewise rich in mines of coal and calamine; and great quantities of zinc, made from the latter, have been beneficially exported to England, since the passing of the late law, by which the duty on it was reduced.

Sandomir.

Nowe-Miastow, Przeclawice.

Cracow.

This tract of country which appeared to me so fertile, and in which I remarked more of the outward signs of comfort, does not, including the territory of the republic, in extent amount to one sixtieth part of the present kingdom of Poland. There is in it, the same suffering from the low prices of produce, and a disposition to invest any capital that can be found, in mining, rather than in cultivating the soil.

Gallicia.

Corn Trade impeded by transit Duties.

The province of Gallicia, a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, but now added to the dominions of the Austrian empire, which stretches along the right bank of the Vistula, is, I believe, nearly as fertile as the southern part of the present kingdom of Poland, or the territory of the republic of Cracow. I passed through only that portion which lies between the salt mines of Wieliczka, and the frontiers of Moravia. I found by the Accounts I obtained at Thorn, (see Appendix, N° 19) that very little Wheat from that rich and extensive province had been conveyed down the Vistula to the Baltic, though the access to the sea is as easy as from the south parts of the kingdom of Poland, or from Cracow; yet the trade in Corn is impeded by transit duties both in Poland and in Prussia. No transit duty is charged in Poland, on the Corn of its own growth; and by a Treaty of Commerce, concluded in the month of March last, with Prussia, the duty at Thorn is reduced to a rate that is almost nominal. There is no such treaty with Austria; and the Corn from Gallicia thus continues loaded with the duty, on entering the Prussian boundaries, from which that of Poland is now exempt.

I believe some of the surplus Corn of Gallicia finds a vent by land carriage into the Prussian province of Silesia. It must however be but in small quantities, forming a part of that stated to be exported from Austria, (see Appendix N° 20.)

Rent.

It was difficult in such a country as Poland to attain to any accuracy on the Rent of land; the owners generally occupy themselves their domains, and cultivate them by the hands of their peasants.

Crown Domains.

The lands of the Crown are differently circumstanced; they comprehend one-third of the whole surface, or about ten million acres; somewhat more than two millions of these are woods, which are managed by a department of the Government. The remainder is chiefly arable land, and is leased to tenants. The labour of the peasants is a part of that which is leased. The tenants of the Crown are exempt, as well as their peasants, from some taxes, to which all other occupiers of land are subject, and in consequence of it the estates are better stocked with peasants. Hence, as I was assured by the chief of the department, that the peasants on the Crown lands form nearly one-fourth of the whole population of the kingdom. To the farmers of these, this must be a great advantage, which but few, and only the richest and most humane lords, can partake with them.

Rents falling in Arrears.

Woods of the Crown.

With this freedom from taxation and ample supply of labourers, the lands are let very low; the nominal rent of eight million of acres of land, is stated in the public accounts to be four millions florins, or about ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, or somewhat less than three-pence the English acre. In the average are included many acres literally of no value. I was informed, that the land actually under cultivation might be fairly stated to be worth from eight-pence to fourteen-pence per acre. It is however found that the present rent cannot be afforded, that the tenants are falling into Arrears, that the hope of recovering some parts must be abandoned; and in other cases, the rent can only be paid in Corn. The Woods belonging to the Crown, consisting, as before stated, of more than two million acres, and under the administration of a public board, are felled in portions annually, so as to cut them every fifty years. The fiftieth part which was cut last year, (the price of wood having improved,) produced, as stated to me by the chief of the department, the sum of forty-eight thousand pounds sterling, being at the rate of five-pence halfpenny the acre on the whole of the woods, or twenty-four shillings on the part actually cut.

Rent of the Land of Individuals.

So little Land belonging to Individuals is let, that it is difficult to form an opinion of what is its actual average annual value. That it is much lower than formerly, I have no doubt.

One instance came under my own observation. The proprietor of a large domain had let a farm, consisting of about seven thousand acres, on a lease, for the usual term

term of six years, at a rent of eight hundred and fifty pounds. That lease had expired just before I visited the place. The tenant had lost a great deal of his property, and the peasants had diminished in number; and a new lease had been taken by the same tenant, for no other could be found; at the rate of one hundred and seventy pounds.

I knew of one farm of about four thousand acres, let on a lease for six years, about four years ago, for one hundred and eighty pounds. The proprietor of it assured me, that though he received his rent regularly, he was convinced the tenant paid the whole of it out of his capital, and was only enabled to maintain his engagements from having other pursuits which were profitable. This estate is not more than twelve miles from Warsaw, and has an excellent road to within one mile of it.

Another instance of an estate recently let on lease, was related to me by the gentleman who had engaged to take it. It consists of about two thousand three hundred English acres: two-sevenths of it is water meadow, on the banks of the Vistula, producing good hay; about three hundred acres are woodland, and the rest arable. There is a castle or capital mansion on it, which I believe was the chief motive for taking it. The rent agreed for was about ninety-five pounds a year. The lessee, who is engaged in other pursuits, told me he should try the experiment of working the land by hired annual labourers, to be paid in money. He proposed to keep a flock of 400 Merino sheep, and a dairy of fifty milch cows, for the butter of which he flattered himself he should find a vent in a neighbouring manufacturing town.

These two last instances appeared to me to be exceptions to the general rate of value of rented land; and I should rather estimate the average to be much nearer that price at which the lands of the Government are let. There is, in fact, scarcely any of that class of capitalists, as is familiar to us in England, by the term Farmer. The state of society is totally different.

Among the real Poles, there is no regular Gradation of Ranks between the noble Proprietor and the wretched Peasantry. There may be, and visibly are, differences in the condition of the peasantry, depending on the personal character of their lords, and upon the more or less embarrassed state of the property on which they may be settled. There is also a difference between the landed proprietors, owing to the different degrees of activity, economy, and attention that they exercise; but there is not a middle class of Poles. The Polish gentry are too proud to follow any course but the military career; and the Government, by its large standing army, encourages the feeling, though the pay is scarcely sufficient to supply the officers with their expensive uniforms. The Church has too few prizes, among many thousand blanks, to induce any but the lower classes to enter on that profession. The offices of Government can employ but few, and those are ill paid, and said to depend on small peculations, rather than on their salaries. Whatever difficulties may present themselves to the placing out young men of good family, none have had recourse to commerce; and if they had, such would be treated by others as having lost their caste, and descended to a lower rank of society. The manufacturers and the artisans in Poland are almost all of the German nation. If a joiner, painter, mason, tailor, shoemaker, or a person of other similar occupations, including too the medical profession, is wanted, he will commonly be found only among the Germans. The merchants, bankers and traders, are nearly as exclusively of the Jewish race; and that too of all classes, from the importer of wines and colonial produce to the dealers in rags and old clothes; from the monied man, who traffics in foreign loans and foreign exchanges, down to the lender of small sums, which the poor can obtain by pledging their miserable furniture or implements.

Examples have been recently set by some individuals of the first families and wealth, of establishing manufactories, by forming colonies, with a view of raising a race of consumers on their domains, among whom a vent may be created for the productions of the soil; but they have, in almost every instance, employed foreigners to conduct their concerns, and to perform all the work above the lowest kinds of drudgery. The Germans look too earnestly forward to a return to their own country, with the money they acquire, to invest it in cultivation; and the Jews are not disposed to engage in agricultural, or in any pursuits or occupations in which their shrewdness in making bargains would be of less avail than the practice of hard labour and the most rigid economy.

Buildings on Estates.

When estates are sold, the growing timber, houses, and barns are not the subjects of a separate valuation, but are included in one sum in the purchase. The Buildings on Estates, are of necessity, more numerous and more extensive than are required in this country. From the indolent manner in which all labour is performed, a greater number of cottages is indispensable for the workmen. The Corn is seldom or never formed in stacks in the open air, but is housed in barns, and the same is the case with the hay. The Snow is so deep in the winter, that there is no food for cattle to be found in the fields; and such is the Severity of the Cold, that it is indispensable to build houses large enough to contain the whole herds of cattle, and the whole flocks of sheep. Besides the severity of the climate, the number of Wolves is so great, and, in spite of all excitement by the Government to destroy them, is so fast increasing, that no cattle can be left in the fields, in the winter. These animals range the country in bodies of from four to fourteen; and when pressed by hunger, will attack any of the domesticated animals; and indeed, no winter passes without several human beings, particularly children, falling a sacrifice to their voracity. Instances, it is said, are not uncommon of Wolves undermining the foundation of sheep-houses to get at their prey.

From these circumstances, the relative expense of building on estates, compared to the value of the mere land, in spite of the low price of timber of which those buildings are chiefly constructed, is greater than with us.

Estimate of the value of Land.

An Estimate was made by a person eminently skilled in the Value of Land, who formed it upon actual sales made in the last four years. He divided it into three classes, according to their fertility. The lowest land in a state of cultivation, with good buildings and a competent number of peasants, he stated to be worth one thousand florins the huff. Valuing the florins at sixpence, though worth a fraction less, and taking the huff of thirty Magdeburg morgens, as equal to twenty-two English acres, the estimate would be a fraction less than twenty-two shillings sterling the English acre. The other kinds of arable land of superior qualities vary. The great mass is of the second class, or worth about thirty shillings; but some is estimated at five thousand florins the huff, or five pounds ten shillings; but little however is in this class, and that little is in the vicinity of the cities, on the banks of the great rivers, or in some favoured spots in the southern provinces. This estimate was rather founded on the state of affairs three or four years ago, than on their present condition; for I was told that such a number of estates had lately been offered for sale, that no price could be obtained for the greater part. All the inquiries I was enabled to make, in various parts of the country, led me to the belief, that the estimation here stated, was in the main, as correct as could be expected to be framed.

Incumbrances on Estates.

The Jews are almost exclusively the dealers in money. They are precluded from becoming landed proprietors, and their exclusion from the market tends to depress the prices in a very great degree. Though some of the richer individuals of that people pass through the ceremony of baptism; especially when they have mortgages on large estates, and mean to foreclose; the whole number of those who thus become qualified to purchase, bears but a small proportion to that of the properties that are offered for sale. I was assured from so many, and such various quarters, that I have no reason to doubt of the report, that almost every estate is deeply involved in debt. The fact is so notorious, that few proprietors feel any delicacy in acknowledging themselves to be partakers of the common lot of their neighbours. More than one, without any reserve, spoke to me on the sum annually required to pay interest on his mortgages, with as much coolness as an English farmer would speak of his rent, tithes and taxes.

Among the mortgagees, the King of Prussia and some of his monied subjects are by far the greatest, in that part of Poland which was included in his dominions, till Poland was erected into a Grand Duchy by Buonaparte, under the government of the King of Saxony. It had long been the practice of the Court of Berlin to assist agriculture, by loans to the proprietors of estates. This practice began under Frederick the Great, and was continued to the disastrous period that followed the battle of Jena. This assistance was extensively afforded to the newly acquired subjects of the part of Poland, which in the division of that unfortunate country, fell to the share of Prussia. Though the King of Prussia has lost the government, his claims, and those of his subjects, on the individuals indebted to them, have been recognized; and though in many instances the interest has gone on increasing, the claims have not been

been rigidly enforced. It was rumoured in Warsaw, but not on any authority, that the Emperor Alexander, in his character of King of Poland, was negotiating a treaty with the court of Berlin, which had for its object the relief of the Poles, by purchasing the claims of the Prussians and assuming the debts to himself.

The amount of the claims of Prussia was stated to me to be two millions of Prussian dollars, or three hundred thousand pounds sterling, secured on various estates extending over near fifteen hundred thousand acres.

A more numerous class of mortgagees comprises the corporations of cities and towns, the trustees of hospitals, schools, colleges, monasteries, convents and charitable institutions; whatever capitals these may possess is lent on land, and the difficulty of obtaining the interest as it accrues, and in some instances of getting any, causes those establishments to languish, and decrease in their capacity to relieve distress.

Family settlements are mostly made on the security of land; for a long period there was no other means of making provision for the young and the helpless; and in the flourishing periods of agriculture, the interest was paid with punctuality; of late however, the widows and orphans, whose incomes were deemed free from risk, have become victims to the general depression of the value of the produce of the soil.

The Jews, with all their characteristic shrcwdness and sagacity, have become, in many instances, from mere necessity, mortgagees. When the debts of proprietors accumulated, and the price of produce fell, the monied men were often induced to secure themselves, as well as they could, by accepting of mortgages, where no payment could be obtained.

The representation here given is abundantly confirmed by the proceedings adopted in the Diet when assembled in May last. The two houses, consisting almost exclusively of Landed Proprietors, settled a Plan to administer relief, which received the Emperor's sanction.

A National Bank is to be established, in which Landowners who are in debt, whether on mortgage or on simple contracts, may deposit a schedule of their estates, and a valuation of them: this valuation is to be made by themselves, and it is calculated it will not be made too high, because as the present land tax is collected on the income, and future imposts are to be levied according to this valuation, few will be induced to give in more than the true value. On the valuation, an annual interest is to be paid to the Bank, at the rate of six per cent, for twenty-eight years. This is to be considered as interest at the rate of four per cent; and two per cent is to form the means of discharging, by compound interest, the principal in twenty-eight years. The Bank, on receiving the documents, is to deliver to the proprietors its debentures or certificates; which, twenty per cent being deducted from them, they are made a legal tender for the payment of all debts; and on which four per cent interest is to be paid by the Bank. When the instalment of the first year is paid, the two per cent is to be divided among all the holders of the Bank debentures, by a lottery. The drawers of the fortunate numbers will then be paid in full. The others will receive their interest, at the rate of four per cent, till their numbers are drawn prizes, some of which, must of course, wait till the expiration of the twenty-eighth year; at which period, upon this plan, if it should work well, all the debts will be liquidated.

I have only noticed this project as a corroboration of the accounts I collected of the general state of embarrassment in which the Landowners in Poland are involved. It may, however, be remarked, that the assumption of the proprietors being able in their united capacity of landlord and tenant, to live on their estates, and have a surplus of six per cent on their value, is quite gratuitous, and founded on a rate of prices for produce, which of late years has not been nearly realized. It leaves, too, an opening to fraud in the power of desperate proprietors, who may neglect the amount of future imposts, for the sake of temporary relief. In fixing the rate of interest so low as four per cent, this project sacrifices the interests of the creditors to those of the debtors; for money is worth much higher interest on the best of all securities.

The Bankers of Warsaw discount their own acceptances at the rate of half per cent per month. There are but few bills, it is true, drawn on them; but when accepted they become to the acceptors a secure mode of making interest of their capital.

capital. The number of bills drawn in Warsaw is few, and the amount small; but the rate of interest on them may be considered as the best criterion of the actual worth of the use of money, when no risk is incurred. The bankers are said to find the most advantageous employment for their capitals in speculations in Russian and Austrian funds.

The interest of money in Poland, as elsewhere, varies much, according to the necessity of the borrower, and the greediness or suspicions of the lender, as well as the nature of the security that is offered. The Jews lend small sums frequently at two per cent per month; any sum may be easily lent at ten per cent per annum on the security of jewels, plate and other valuables: but this lending is viewed with distrust by inionied men. When the interest becomes due, if it is not paid, recourse must be had to the courts of law; and a judgment must be obtained before the articles pledged can be sold. The suit may be protracted for several years, whilst the high interest is accumulating; and at the period of decision, the sum originally lent, with the interest upon it, may amount to more than the value of the pledge.

In Poland I was forcibly impressed, by remarking how much the actual use of money is dispensed with in poor countries, and how much of the traffic can be carried on by barter without its intervention. It is in this kind of traffic that the lower class of the Jews are enabled to make themselves the almost indispensable agents in every transaction of buying and selling. The numbers of the country people that attend at fairs and markets, with minute quantities of commodities, excite much surprise in one who remarks the thinness of the surrounding population, whilst the number of Jews, apparently mere spectators, sauntering through such collections of peasants, seems no less extraordinary.

No paper, or any other substitute for metallic money, circulates in the country; and the value in specie of every commodity that is produced at home, is very low, and the productions of foreign countries, exclusive of the taxes that are imposed, very high.

Prices of live Stock,  
and other Articles.

Cows are of various races, and I think, differ more in their value than in any country I have ever visited. The common breed of the country are worth about 27*s.* or 28*s.* per head. The Ukarine, or the best, from Podolia, are estimated much higher, averaging 3*l.*; and some few, very good, are worth 4*l.* 10*s.* Flocks of Sheep vary too, but not so much as cows; the lowest of the native breed are worth per head 3*s.* and the best about 5*s.* 6*d.* or 6*s.* Merinos are very rare at present, and worth from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per head.

The Corn spirit or Whiskey is sold in the country at 10*d.* per gallon; but paying a high duty, or being a subject of monopoly, farmed by the Government to distillers on the entrance of the cities and towns, is retailed in them from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Horses, except those of foreign races, are as low in proportion as cows and sheep. The price of meadow hay in the capital was from 14*s.* to 15*s.* per ton; so little is sold in the country that it would have been difficult to state what is the value before the expense of conveyance is paid.

Burdens on Land.

There are few burdens laid exclusively on the land, except the tenth Groschen tax. That was originally a war tax, and is so still denominated, though continued after ten years of a peace, and there exists no present probability of its being speedily withdrawn. A small sum is levied in each district for the repairs of roads, bridges, and other local purposes; but that and the land tax scarcely exceeds twenty-five per cent on the presumed annual value of the land.

Tithes.

The Tithes are very moderate, and chiefly compounded for at fixed rates, which can never be altered without the consent of the owner. Under one of their monarchs, the clergy were called upon to pay contributions to the State, at a rate which they gave as the annual value of their livings; and, upon these valuations, compositions have been settled. As the patron, with the consent of the archbishop, (a consent seldom withheld,) can remove an incumbent, they are necessarily too dependant to enter into contests about tithes. The secular parochial clergy are commonly men of slight education, usually the sons of peasants, to whom the somewhat elevated character of priest, with its small emoluments and freedom from hard labour, forms a sufficient inducement to enter on the ecclesiastical profession. I was told, but cannot vouch for its accuracy, or for the extent to which it may be carried, that since

since the Jews have been prohibited from keeping public-houses, the parochial priests have become in the villages the chief retailers of whiskey, and thereby increase their otherwise scanty incomes.

The other taxes fall no more on the landed interest than on other classes of the community. They are chiefly on consumption; that on Beer forms a part, and is collected by a monopoly let to farm by the Government, to brewers. All Foreign Commodities, such as sugar, coffee and wine, have heavy duties imposed. These are collected from all the consumers of them; and few of the agriculturists can at present afford to purchase such luxuries, but must be content with honey, dried chicory roots and whiskey, as substitutes for them.

The whole Revenue, according to the statements of official men, does not exceed two millions sterling. As one-fourth of the population, the tenants and peasants of the Crown, are exempted from paying the tenth Groschen tax, the heaviest of all the imposts; the sum extracted from the rest of the subjects, amounts to 15s. per head annually. The whole population of the present kingdom is between 3,800,000 and 4,000,000, having increased since its establishment 250,000.

The revenues do not pay the expenses of the government, but the deficiency is made up by remittances from Petersburgh, which usually amount to 4,000,000 silver roubles, or nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The forced Military Service, and quartering of troops, are burdens on the land, which are difficult to reduce to any money estimation. The young men of good families are expected to become cadets in a service whose pay will scarcely clothe them; and the strongest of the labourers are selected as privates, without the formality of asking their consent, or drawing lots. When in quarters, the officers occupy the best apartments in the houses of the proprietors, whilst the privates are lodged in the peasants cottages. At present, the military are under good discipline; but still they have means of extorting, from those on whom they are quartered, something beyond the use of bare walls.

Of late years the attention of the government, of those private nobles who have adequate means, and of the richer Jews, has been drawn to Manufacturing. The very low rate of all mere manual labour, the extensive market of the vast Russian dominions being opened to the Poles, and the cheapness of raw products, have contributed to the establishment of numerous but not large undertakings, which, as far as I could form a judgment, promised to be beneficial to the individuals concerned in them.

I was assured by two noblemen at the head of different departments of the executive government, that within the last six years more than 250,000 foreigners, chiefly Germans and almost all manufacturers, had emigrated from their own country and established themselves in Poland. They have some privileges in regard to taxation. Those of them who are Protestants are supplied with churches and ministers, at the expense of the government, though on a low scale; and they are, for a prescribed period, free from the military conscription.

The Cloth made from the native wool is coarse, and may not be very neatly fabricated; but as it reaches the markets of Russia without any impost, and enters into competition there with goods manufactured in England, the Netherlands, and Germany, which are subject to high duties and the expenses of conveyance,—it can be sold at correspondent low prices. These manufacturing establishments are, for the most part, on a small scale; but some of them of a higher class, for making finer cloths, have imported machinery of various kinds from England, or have copied it from what has been imported. In the application of that machinery they have not been very successful; but as long as it continues to be the maxim, that it is better to wear dear cloth and bad cloth made at home, than to buy good cloth and cheap cloth from foreign countries; and whilst the maxim is practically applied by imposing heavy duties on the cloth of all other countries, there will be a considerable demand for what is made.

I did not hear of any other goods than woollen cloths made for distant markets; but of late establishments have been formed for making linens, cottons, iron wares and paper, solely for domestic consumption, and chiefly by the aid of capitals to which the government has contributed.

Heavy Duties on foreign Commodities.

Taxation.

Military Service.

Manufactures.

Mines.

The project which was the chief favourite, when I was in Poland, was the working of Mines. It had been brought under the immediate attention of the government, by an offer from a Joint Stock Company formed in England, to take the mines on lease for a term of years. Though the proposal was not accepted, it produced an excitement both on the ministers and on private individuals, and became the general topic of discussion. The mines have hitherto been worked but to a small extent, barely sufficient iron being extracted to supply the scanty domestic demand. The iron is said to be of an excellent quality, the ore capable of being raised with but little labour, and the mines situated in the districts where both coals and wood are abundant.

Besides the mines of iron and coal, there are others hitherto slightly worked, of calamine and copper. The attention awakened by the English proposal has not yet had time to produce any actual effects on the part of the government. From the state of the finances nothing can be undertaken till the consent of the cabinet at St. Petersburg is obtained. In the mean time several Poles have arrived in this country on a mission from the ministers at Warsaw, to examine the machinery used for diminishing labour in our mines, and to acquire the knowledge of the most improved methods practised here for separating the metals from the ore. One individual, too, who has mines of calamine and coals, with whom I became acquainted at Cracow, has resolved to visit the mining districts of England early in the next spring, to learn the most economical modes of conducting his operations. The low prices of food and of labour must facilitate the business of mining extensively contemplated, if capital can be found to pay for that labour, and to wait for the returns till the produce of the mines can be re-converted into money.

Cost price of Wheat to the Growers.

My efforts to make computations of the Cost Price of Wheat, were as little satisfactory to myself in Poland as in Prussia. The same difficulties presented themselves, and the same doubts attach to every attempt at accuracy. As may be seen by the estate at Pulaway, in the province of Lublin, the book-keeping on the large estates is well conducted, but not in such a manner as to distinguish the cost of one kind of Corn from that of another, or even to distinguish the cost of all the Corn from that of the general mass of productions. Any calculation in Poland, as in other countries, can be but an approximation to accuracy, and must be received with hesitation, however high may be the authority, or however abundant the means of information, of the persons making it. In a conversation with Count Mostoski, the enlightened minister of finance, whilst viewing his farm near Warsaw, he stated, as the result of his calculations, that the cost price in that neighbourhood was double as much as it was selling for at that time, which was indeed at considerably less than half of the average price it had borne in past periods for a series of years; that during those periods, the benefit on its cultivation had been somewhat less than the profit on the other branches of industry; or that, in the double capacity of Landlord and Farmer, the annual gain to the cultivator had not been equal to that derived from the same amount of capital employed in any other way.

On referring to the Prices of Warsaw (see Appendix, N° 21 and 22.), it will be seen, that for a period of twenty-four years, from June 1796 to June 1820, the average of the period was 33s. per quarter; and that in the ten years from 1815 to 1824, it was 31s. The price, at the time of my visit to this gentleman, was 14s. 9d. The tables will show that the fluctuations in the price of Wheat during the longest period, have had much narrower limits than have been experienced in the other markets nearer the sea shore.

It is highly improbable, that if the cost price of Wheat had not been tolerably near to the selling price, efforts would not have been strenuously directed to augment the growth of it, and that the quantity raised would not have been regularly increasing; but this is so far from having been the case, that only so long as the price was 30s. or upwards, was the production kept up to the regular standard; and that when it fell but a few shillings below that price, the quantity sent to market diminished, and remarkably so, since the declension has gone on increasing till it has reached the present very ruinous limits.

The view taken by Count Mostoski was confirmed also by Prince Lubetski, another of the ministers, who is a cultivator of his own estates, and has officially paid attention to a subject, which has become of the highest importance, to every public officer, and every landed proprietor.

It is worthy of remark, that the present burdens on the land are quite as great as existed during any period of the twenty-four years whose prices are quoted; and that the heaviest of these burdens, the tenth Groschen tax, was not collected in the earlier years of the series. It was originally a war tax, but (as before stated) has been continued through the ten years that have passed since the peace was concluded. The expenses of cultivation have been undoubtedly somewhat reduced with the reduction of the selling prices of the produce; thus the cost of seed, and of the food of working cattle, if valued in money, would appear to be less, but they can scarcely affect the cultivator, who raises them, and consumes them, as he only can derive a profit or incur a loss according to the high or low price of that surplus quantity which he sells at market.

I am disposed, under all circumstances of the case, to pay much attention to the estimations I have related, which were also corroborated by the opinions of most of the cultivators with whom I conversed. With as much confidence as can be felt on a subject which no investigation could have made very clear, I should suppose the cost of Wheat in the province of Massovia, to have been nearly between twenty-seven and twenty-nine shillings the quarter, for the last thirty years. Assuming that the cost price of Wheat was at the medium, between the points to which in its fluctuations it had approached, we may calculate the cost in England, thus:—

	s. d.
Cost of the quarter of Wheat at Warsaw	28 -
Conveyance to the boats, and charges for loading and stowing, and securing it by mats	- 6
Freight to Dantzic	5 -
Loss on the passage, by pilfering, and by rain causing it to grow	3 -
Expenses at Dantzic, in turning, drying, screening and warehousing, and loss of measure	2 -
Profit or commission, as the case may be, to the merchant at Dantzic	1 6
Freight, prunage, insurance and shipping charges, at Dantzic and in London	8 -
	<hr/> 48 -

In ascending the Vistula, beyond Warsaw, as the quality of the Grain improves, the expenses on the conveyance of it to the mouths of that river increase also.

I could have wished at Cracow to have obtained the Prices for a longer series of years than are to be found in the Appendix N° 23. Before the times with which that account begins, that part of Poland had used as the medium of exchange the depreciated paper money of Austria; and I had no scale by which to measure the variations, at different periods, between that currency and the silver money, which has been since the sole medium for the exchange of commodities. An account, therefore, for an earlier series of years, would have produced only perplexity and uncertainty; the verbal information I obtained was, in general terms, that there had been no fluctuations in the price of Corn, before the return of peace, nearly approaching to those which have been experienced since that event. I was told by one merchant, that the price for many years of the war, had generally been between 24s. and 26s. per quarter, if the paper-money had been valued according to the proportion which it bore to silver money, at the several periods of its depreciation.

The Account obtained at Cracow, (see Appendix, N° 23), shows that for ten years and two half-years, the average price of Wheat was 25 s. 1 d. though between the first and last part of that period, the difference is enormous; the first part showing an average of 33 s. and the last of only 17 s. 5 d. If the mean of those two parts be taken, it will show 25 s. which nearly corresponds with the information of the merchant before referred to.

If, in the absence of better data, it be assumed, that the selling price of Wheat near Cracow, has been for a series of years at 25 s. and that the growers profit

has been ten per cent; and the cost price thus taken, at 22s. 6d. the rate at which it would reach this country, may be thus estimated:—

	s. d.
Cost of Wheat at Cracow - - - - -	22 6
Conveyance to boats, loading, &c. - - - - -	- 6
Freight to Dantzic - - - - -	7 6
Loss by pilfering, and damage from wet - - - - -	3 6
Expenses at Dantzic, as in the former Estimate - - - - -	2 -
Profit or commission, as before - - - - -	1 6
Freight, &c. to London - - - - -	8 -
	<hr/>
	45 6

Some allowance should be made for risk beyond insurance, as Corn is covered by the underwriters only in the stranding of the ship, and in the loss which may be to be paid when there is a general average. In both the statements of the expenses of conveyance, the rate of freight on the river Vistula to Dantzic, as well as that by sea from Dantzic to London, is stated at the present price, when there are scarcely any operations of that kind carrying on. During the demand of 1802, 1803, and 1804, and in 1817, I have been told the freight from beyond Warsaw was 10s. per quarter, and that from Dantzic to London was, including prime and insurance, from 11s. 6d. to 12s. -

Increase of charges  
of Freight, and  
should a demand  
arise from England.

If, from any circumstances, a demand should be created for as much Wheat as is consumed in England in six days, it would raise the price of freightage on the river, probably thirty or forty per cent, and half of that proportion in the sea freight from Dantzic to this country. If that demand should extend to twelve days supply, it would exhaust the whole stock of Wheat, fit for our market, and cause it to advance in a much greater degree than the shipping of such a limited quantity in any former period has witnessed.

In stating the several expenses incurred in the conveyance of Wheat from Warsaw to Dantzic at 10s. 6d. per quarter, and from Cracow to Dantzic at 13s. 6d. per quarter, it seems that those sums fall very far short of the difference in price, which is exhibited by comparing the accounts collected at those several places. The merchants at Dantzic too, appear not to be satisfied with the small sum here presumed, of 1s. 6d. per quarter, for commission and profits. Whether from the higher expenses of conveyance, or the larger commissions, or profits of the merchants, the excess of the prices, beyond the cost of conveyance here stated, is very striking, especially in those years when the demand was the greatest.

Comparative View of the PRICES OF WHEAT, in the several years enumerated, in Cracow, Warsaw, and Dantzic:

YEARS.	Price at Cracow.	Price at Warsaw.	Price at Dantzic.
Average of 1796, 1797, 1798 and 1799 together - - - - -	- - - - -	24/10	41/9
Average of 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806 together - - - - -	- - - - -	38/4	57/3
Average of 1815, 1816, 1817 and 1818 together - - - - -	35/8	42/4	60/4
Average of 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824 together - - - - -	18/2	21/2	26/10

It will be seen by this contrast, that in the years from 1796 to 1799, when the exports by sea from Dantzic and Elbing were 1,493,480 quarters, the expenses of conveyance, from Warsaw to the port of shipment, with the profit or commission of

of the merchants, was 16*s.* 11*d.* In the years from 1803 to 1806, when the exports were 1,660,352 quarters, the conveyance and profit of the merchants was 18*s.* 11*d.* per quarter.

Since the great decline of prices, which began in 1819, it appears that the average prices at Dantzic, are so near to those at Cracow and Warsaw, that the rate of freight which has been actually paid, is greater than the differences between them. In the four years from 1821 to 1824, when the whole quantity shipped from Dantzic and Elbing, has been no more than 299,000 quarters, the difference in price between Cracow and Dantzic has been only 8*s.* 8*d.* and between Warsaw and Dantzic, only 4*s.* 8*d.*

According to several representations which I received, and which cannot be materially erroneous, the quantity of Wheat raised in the interior of Poland, has been gradually lessening, but with much more rapidity since 1819, than before that period. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, very little Wheat passed down the Vistula, as appears by the accounts obtained at Thorn. By the official accounts, the whole in the three years was only 83,606 quarters; the growers being then induced to withhold from shipping, as long as their necessities would allow. In the year 1824, the pressing demands of creditors and mortgagees forced the holders to sell, and in consequence of it, there was sent down in that year, 93,968 quarters. The pressure of distress still continuing, and the harvest 1824 being very good, there was forwarded in 1825, by the commencement of the harvest of that year, 176,215 quarters, or as much as in the four years which had preceded it.

Wheat much lessened in Poland, especially since the year 1819.

These two last years exports had completely drained Poland, and hence when I was there, before any of the new Wheat had appeared at market, the price, for what little was wanted, had rather advanced. I was informed by more than one merchant, that if 10,000 quarters had been required, there was so little left in the country, that it could be collected with difficulty; and that the knowledge of such demand would cause the price to be doubled. In the mean time the stocks at Dantzic and Elbing had been accumulating, in spite of the comparatively small quantities which had been brought down the Vistula.

At the end of 1818, there only remained in store in those cities 92,279 quarters, (see Appendix, N° 13.) In the following seven years, up to August 1825, the quantities which paid duties at Thorn, were

	Quarters.
From Russia	366,648
— Austria	17,343
— Poland	621,119
	<hr/>
	1,005,110
During the same seven years, the exports from the two ports, were	824,622
	<hr/>
leaving	180,488
To this is added the stock at the end of 1818, as above	92,279
	<hr/>
	272,767

It appears, however, that the stocks really in store in the two places in August last, amounted to about 350,000 quarters, and therefore there must have been exported, or be in store, about 80,000 quarters of Wheat, of the growth of Prussia, in the seven years under consideration.

Poland, and probably the Russian provinces, which once were parts of Poland, though drained of their whole stock of Wheat, have not, in seven years, caused an accumulation at the exporting cities, of more than about one-tenth of what was shipped from them in the seven years, from 1800 to 1806. Those stocks are, however, higher than appears to have been left on hand at the end of the former years, and hence it may have arisen, that the prices have been reduced far below what it has cost the holders, though they have bought from the growers at rates to discourage the farther cultivation of Wheat.

The abandonment of a losing business is most likely to begin at the fountain-head, and the effect of that abandonment will be first experienced by a rise of price at the spot where the depreciated commodity is produced. This seems to be the case in Poland, and this may naturally account for the prices of corn at Cracow and Warsaw, being higher with the addition of freight and the other charges, than at Dantzig and Elbing.

Land of Poland  
in a state of  
approaching to  
exhaustion from  
the export of its  
Corn.

It has been frequently remarked, that the Exportation of Corn from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some articles, capable of becoming converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of Corn to Europe, have since become deserts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress we have made in agriculture, and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many of those articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping.

From Poland, for nearly two centuries, according to the Document in Appendix, N° 24, the Exports of Corn have been very large, whilst, on the other hand, nothing has been imported, deserving of notice, which could be converted into nutriment to the soil.

The system of rotation by which two crops of Corn are raised in succession, and nothing is administered to refresh the land but a fallow, would exhaust the best soil with which we are acquainted.

In every part of my journey through Poland, the impression communicated, in looking at the fields, whether with growing crops, in stubble, or under the operations of the plough, was, that they were approaching to a state of exhaustion from excessive cropping.

Power of supply  
shown to be di-  
minished.

This view, which the rotation of crops and the face of the country suggests, is confirmed by the statistical facts, which show that its power of supplying the wants of other countries is greatly diminished. The return of peace, after more than twenty years of extensive warfare, is commonly supposed to have increased the productions of the soil, and to be the cause of the depreciation of prices, which has been the general subject of complaint in every part of Europe. In Poland there has been no sensible increase of numbers, except within the last six years, when Germans, emigrant work people, to the number of 250,000, have established themselves in the different trades to which they have been accustomed in their native country.

On comparing the surplus quantity of Bread Corn which Poland has exported in a series of the same number of years, we shall see what has been the falling off.

In the eleven years (see Appendix, N° 15) beginning with 1795, and ending with 1805, the Exports of Wheat from the mouths of the Vistula, were 5,059,163 quarters or 438,263 a year, on the average of the period. In the eleven years, beginning in 1815 and ending with 1825, the Exports from the same ports were 1,669,027 quarters, or on the average of the period, 151,729 quarters per year. In the latter period indeed 78,265 barrels of flour were exported, supposing them to be all wheaten flour, it will increase the quantity 39,132 quarters, reckoning that two barrels are the produce of one quarter of Wheat. In the first of these two series of years, the Rye shipped at the same ports was 1,680,096 quarters; and that in the last series only 456,192 quarters.

The periods here contrasted were both seasons of general tranquillity, except that during the first part of them the opposition of Koseiuseo and his partisans to the last dismemberment of Poland, caused partial and temporary disturbances; but they do not appear to have affected the quantity of its agricultural products.

It is true, that in the first series, there were in England two or three deficient harvests, and in the last series but one; the effect of that one, was to raise prices so high as to induce the export of the whole that could be got away. Had there been more grown, it would have been eagerly exported; and we find at the end of the year 1818, the stock, both at Dantzig and Elbing, was only 96,900 quarters. Though we imported in the year 1818 from all parts of the world a greater quantity of Wheat than

han in any former year, yet much less of that was shipped from the ports by which the Corn conveyed down the Vistula is exported. The three years of our greatest importation, as appears by Accounts laid before the House of Commons, have been 1802, 1810 and 1818; in the first of those, the exports from Dantzic and Elbing were 680,494 quarters. In the the year 1810 (see Appendix, N° 15,) the French were in possession of the country, and the exports, all carried in a contraband way, were 267,277 quarters. In 1818, with high prices at Dantzic, viz. 64/11, the ports of England being open, the exports were 335,769 quarters.

Quantity imported into Great Britain in the three greatest years of scarcity.

If we calculate that the consumption of Wheat in Great Britain is one quarter for each person for food, and about a seventh part more for seed and minor purposes, it will appear that in the first of the series we have been comparing, the quantity of Wheat exported from Dantzic and Elbing would, with the then amount of our population 11,000,000, be equal to twelve days consumption. In fact however, out of the 5,059,163 quarters of Wheat, which Dantzic exported, 1,300,014 were dispatched to other countries. As we have only the gross exports from Elbing, without distinguishing what was sent to Great Britain, from what was sent elsewhere, it may not be incorrect to assume, that one-fourth as from Dantzic was not sent to our markets, and then there will be a further reduction of 299,205 quarters. This will leave the whole quantity really furnished to us in the eleven years, 3,459,944 quarters, or an annual quantity of 314,540 quarters, being equal to about nine days of our consumption.

Calculations respecting how many days food has been furnished for Great Britain in different periods.

1st Period.

At the second series our population had advanced as numbered in 1821, the middle year of that series, to 14,000,000. The quantity of Wheat sent to us from the Vistula had declined, and during the eleven years had been 1,252,271 quarters, or 113,842. annually. This would be equal to the whole of our consuption for betwixt two and three days.

2d Period.

In the Appendix, N° 24, is shown the whole Export of Corn from Dantzic, for the last 166 years. By those tables, it appears that the Wheat exported from that city, during that long period, was 19,581,947 quarters, or 117,963 quarters on the annual average of the period. In fact, the whole that Dantzic has exported in 166 years is not equal to the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, for more than fifteen or sixteen months. The annual importation would not now amount to two days and three quarters consumption.

Whole quantity exported in 166 years.

It appears by the Official Account of the duties paid at Thorn, on Wheat descending the Vistula (see Appendix, N° 19.), that a very large proportion comes out of territories now forming an immediate part of Russia, which once were, but no longer are, parts of Poland. I had communications with several proprietors of estates whose property is partly in one, and partly in the other country, and availed myself of all means within my reach to acquire a knowledge of the actual produce of Grain in both.

Provinces formerly parts of Poland, but now incorporated in the Russian Empire

The provinces from which the best, and most of the Wheat, is transmitted, are Volhynia and Podoiia, which were seized by Russia, in the division of Poland in 1796, and are now distinct provincial governments, retaining their ancient names and usages.

Volhynia is represented to be a district of extraordinary fecundity. The pastures are said to be luxuriant, the grass growing so high as almost to hide the cattle, and yielding the richest nourishment to them. The Corn is said to increase in common years ten-fold, in spite of bad agriculture; and a failure, or very deficient harvest, does not occur two or three times in a century.

On referring, however, to the Official Harvest Returns of the Russian empire, as quoted in the *Erdebeschreibung* of Hassel, a German work of the highest authority, it will be seen that, in this province, the increase of Grain in the year 1802 was very little more than four times the quantity sown.

The Russian tschewert, being reduced into English quarters, reckoning the tschewert at two-thirds of the quarter, the following result appears:—

	Quarters.
Sowed - - Winter Corn	322,456
D* - - Summer d*	<u>313,244</u>
	635,700

Harvested

						Quarters.
Harvested - - Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	1,349,522
D° - - - Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	1,277,310
						<hr/>
						2,626,832
Used for Seed, for { Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	327,804
the next year - { Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	316,996
						<hr/>
						644,800
There consequently remained, of Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,718
Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	960,314
						<hr/>
Of which	-	-	-	-	-	1,982,032
						<hr/>
						1,431,566 quarters

were consumed within the province ; and 550,466 quarters were exported, or remained in the country at the next harvest. Of this surplus, some part must have been Barley or Oats ; and as the Winter Corn consists of six times as much Rye as Wheat, it is not probable that this district, very rich when compared with the other parts of the Russian dominions, could have furnished to commerce fifty thousand quarters of Wheat in a year, when the exports from Dantzic were very great, and the prices of the year preceding had been in England very high. As the communication by water from this province is more easy to the Black than to the Baltic Sea, its surplus Corn will more frequently be conveyed to Odessa than to Dantzic.

## Podolia

Podolia, like Volhynia, is represented as highly fertile ; and by the Official Accounts, extracted from the statistical writer before quoted, appears to present, in the year referred to already, a greater rate of increase in the seed that has been sown, than Volhynia. Being to the south of Volhynia, it is still more easy of access to the Black Sea than that province, and further removed from communication with England through Dantzic. It however deserves to be remarked, that the navigation of the Bug and the Vistula is better than that of the Dniester, because the latter river has many shallows and rapids, and some dangerous falls. The passage of the surplus Wheat will be hence determined on by the state of the markets at Dantzic and Odessa. The access to both those markets is so difficult, that only when a scarcity in some part of Europe raises the price to an unusual height, is any considerable quantity attempted to be transported.

When the Corn is cut it is left a long time in sheaves in the fields till it can be threshed, or rather trodden out with oxen and horses. When the separation from the straw and chaff is effected, the Grain is preserved in excavations in the earth, till it is either called forth by high prices, or, which frequently happens, till it is destroyed by corn-worms, or other insects. It appears from the official accounts, that in the year 1802, the following were the results of the cultivation of Corn :

						Quarters.
Sowed - - Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	293,183
D° - - - Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	351,620
						<hr/>
						644,803
Harvested - - Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	1,640,271
D° - - - - Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	1,427,575
						<hr/>
						3,067,846
Used for Seed for the next year - - Winter Corn	-	-	-	-	-	297,254
Summer d°	-	-	-	-	-	358,476
						<hr/>
						655,730

There

		Quarters.
There consequently remained - -	Summer Corn	1,343,017
	Winter - d°	1,069,099
		<hr/>
		2,412,116
	of which - -	<hr/> 1,172,211 quarters

were consumed within the province, and - - - - 1,239,905 quarters were either exported, or remained in the province till after the following harvest. The consumption here appears so much less than in Volhynia; that it can only be accounted for by the fact, that the culture of culinary vegetables, and the produce of the fruit trees, is far more abundant; and that the cattle are very much cheaper. The difference of more than two degrees of latitude may make some difference in the mode of living, as the warmer the climate, the less Corn in general is consumed in brewing and distilling.

The only other province in Russia which conveys its Corn to market by the Vistula, is Byalystock. It was formerly a part of Poland, and the inhabitants still generally speak the language of that country. The chief Corn raised for bread is Rye, but a small portion of that Grain, as well as of some very indifferent Wheat, finds a passage by the river Bug into the Vistula. The best of the land is appropriated to the growth of flax, hemp and linseed, or to breeding of cattle. The whole surplus of Wheat, which must be small, cannot be distinguished in the returns, from that stated generally to come from Russia.

There are two other of the Russian provinces whose surplus Corn finds a vent through the territory of Prussia. The south-west part of Wilna, formerly Lithuania, has the navigable river Niemen for its boundary, by which the Corn is conveyed to Memel. Its produce is but small in proportion to its population, and, by the official accounts, the increase appears to be less than in the other provinces. In 1802 the sowing and reaping is thus stated:—

		Quarters.
Sowed - -	Winter Corn - - - -	530,245
D° - -	Summer d° - - - -	315,798
		<hr/>
		846,043
		<hr/>
Harvested - -	Winter Corn - - - -	2,099,324
D° - - - -	Summer d° - - - -	1,220,466
		<hr/>
		3,319,790

By this statement, it appears, that the increase of Grain is somewhat less than four for one.

The province of Grodno, which also has access to the Sea by the Niemen, appears to be so nearly equal in fertility to that of Wilna, that a return of the sowing and harvesting of the same year, give results differing only by a small fraction.

The terms of distinction, Winter Corn and Summer Corn, instead of Autumn and Spring Corn, which we use, are descriptive of the climate. The violent heats and severe colds, succeed each other with so much rapidity, that they scarcely leave any interval for Spring or Autumn.

The only accounts I was able to procure of the quantities of Corn brought by the Niemen, comprehends merely the three years 1816, 1817, and 1818. No others were to be found in the office of the minister for internal affairs at Berlin, and I did not go to Schmallenken, where the transit duty is collected. The year 1816, was one of moderate production and demand, till after the state of the harvest was known, when it was too late in the season for the navigation of these northern rivers. The trade of that year may therefore be considered a fair average, and likely to produce annually 10,000 quarters of Wheat, and about 40,000 quarters of other Corn, chiefly Rye. The two following years, when the exportation was excessive, produced but 38,700 quarters of Wheat, and 276,000 quarters of other grain.

Corn Trade by the  
river Duna.

From some parts of the two provinces of Wilna and Grodno, the communication by the Duna to Riga is easier than by the Niemen to Memel; and it is hence probable that the largest share of their produce in Corn, finds a market in that direction. It is shown by the Returns from Riga, (see Appendix N° 8), that in the last twelve years, the exportation of Wheat from that port has only been 256,658 quarters, or on the average of the period, 21,381 quarters annually; that of Rye, has been 1,618,000, or on an average, 134,822 per year; and that of both kinds of Grain, the exportation in the two years 1817 and 1818, exceeded that of the other ten years.

Although the route by which I returned from Poland was through countries which have no direct influence on the Corn trade of England, yet as remotely connected with countries that do affect it, it may not be improper to add a few of the observations and facts which presented themselves as I passed through them.

Moravia.

The Austrian province of Moravia is very fertile, and, with the exception of some districts of the Netherlands, scarcely any part of the Continent is so well cultivated. It bears too, a larger proportion of Wheat than in other districts in the East of Europe. Of the winter Corn, Wheat is estimated at one fourth, and Rye at three-fourths; whereas in the adjoining province of Silesia, the land sown with Rye is nearly ten times that sown with Wheat. Moravia is defended by the Carpathian mountains from the east winds; and the harvest, the whole way from Teschen to Olmutz, and indeed to Brunn, is nearly six weeks earlier than in Silesia. I certainly heard complaints of the distressed state of agriculture there, but less of it, and I think with less reason, than in any other part.

Wheat, at Olmutz, was selling for 20s per quarter, whilst on one side at Cracow, it was selling for 14s. and on the other side, at Vienna, for 14s. 7d.

This better state of things arose from the circumstance of Moravian agriculture finding domestic consumers. It is the chief manufacturing province of the Austrian empire. A greater proportion of the population can afford to live on Meat and to use Wheaten Flour; and hence the Agriculturists find a market near home for their productions. The demand for animal food, too, being greater, a greater stock of Cattle is kept, more of the Land is destined to Clover and other green Crops; and I should judge from their flourishing appearance, that, like England, the growth of Corn does not exhaust the Land so much, as the stock of Cattle, by their manure, renews its prolific qualities. The Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Manufactures are numerous, and I was told flourishing; and as all manufactured goods from foreign countries are either excluded or charged with high duties in Austria, the demand of that extensive empire creates a vent for the native goods, though at the expense of the consumers, who perhaps in most, certainly in many cases, might get better and cheaper goods. After passing through poorer districts, I was much impressed throughout Moravia, with the striking practical exemplification of the beneficial effects of Manufactures on the prosperity of the Agriculturists.

Austria and  
Hungary.

In Vienna I had opportunities of hearing much of the condition of the Landed Proprietors in Hungary. The want of vent for their surplus Corn has so depressed the prices of that and other productions of the Soil, that they are said to be losing by every article they raise, excepting Wool; though, from farming their own Lands, they have no rent to pay, yet the greatest difficulty is encountered in collecting the trifling taxes that are levied upon them.

Although so near to Moravia, the Carpathian mountains are too lofty and rugged to admit of conveyance thither. The mouths of the Danube are so infested with marauders, Wallachians, Besarabians, and Turks, that no safe export can be made to the Black Sea. In times of great scarcity in the maritime countries, some Wheat may be conveyed to the port of Trieste; but it will be seen by the Prices in the Appendix, N° 31, that it is too low at that market to afford a land carriage of four hundred miles. Though Presburgh is the chief market for the Wheat of Hungary, yet, being but little more than twenty miles from Vienna, the price there cannot differ very much from that of the capital, for which see Appendix, N° 27. In some of the smaller towns in Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, where little Wheat is consumed, I found the price of Wheat and Rye nearly the same. The harvest of the latter kind of Grain was reported to be deficient, and had raised the price, whilst for the former there was little or no demand.

It

It will be seen by the Returns of the Prices of Corn at Munich (see Appendix, Bavaria. N° 28), that the Bread Corn in Bavaria is not so much depressed as in Austria. This may be attributed to a law prohibiting the introduction of Corn from the surrounding countries, from whence, chiefly from Bohemia, it had been the practice to import it. This prohibition had rested on an order from the King to the Officers of the Customs at the different frontier stations; but at the last assembly of the States a formal law was passed, enforcing the former regulation, and enacting penalties on the breaches of it.

Notwithstanding the restrictions, I found on inquiry at the Board of Agriculture that the value of land had greatly declined. According to the statements given to me there, within the last eight years, the fall in the selling price of meadow land had been about thirty-five per cent. and that in the price of arable land full sixty per cent.

The complaints of the losses by Farming were as heavy here as in the neighbouring countries where the prices are lower, and in which no laws to prohibit importation are in existence.

In the kingdom of Würtemburg, Wheat is so little an object of attention, from the Würtemburg. small quantity which is consumed, that I was unable to obtain any other Returns of the prices, than the imperfect List in the Appendix, N° 29, wherein, though the price of Rye is regularly stated, that of Wheat, for many periods, and at several markets, is wholly unnoticed. In the beautiful but narrow valley of the Neckar, the land is well cultivated; but in the other parts of the kingdom, the soil seemed to be poor, and the cultivation in a very backward state.

As I passed through France rather hastily, and spent but a few days in Paris, France. I had not opportunities of gaining minute information, as to the state of Agriculture. I was, however, satisfied, that, in spite of partial advances towards a better rotation of crops, the far greater part of the cultivation is still carried on upon the ancient, and in England, long exploded, system of a fallow, followed by two crops of corn.

I was assured, that for several years past, every cultivator of Grain has been selling at far less than it has cost him. Some of the best judges of the subject have calculated that Wheat, in the four classes of districts formed of the departments for the purposes of regulating the importation and exportation of Corn, costs to the grower on an average, from 20 to 22 francs the hectolitre, or from 6 s. 4 d. to 6 s. 11 d. the Winchester bushel.

How far this calculation may be correct, it would be presumption in me to assert. The Corn Laws of France are, however, founded on a supposition of this being the price necessary to secure a profit to the farmer. The kingdom is divided, for the purposes of the Corn Law, into four districts, each including departments in which the prices of Grain are nearly alike. When Wheat is below 18 francs the hectolitre, or 5 s. 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. the bushel in the cheapest of those districts, 20 francs or 6 s. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. in the next, 22 francs or 7 s. 0  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the next, and 24 francs or 7 s. 8 d. in the highest, the importation of Foreign Wheat is prohibited. As the whole of the four districts form the regulating price, the average of Wheat throughout the whole kingdom must rise to 6 s. 8 d. per bushel, before any foreign Wheat can be introduced.

The laws which regulate the Corn trade of France, were passed in 1819 and 1821, and the price of Corn has not, since the end of the year 1818, ever risen so high as to effect the opening of their ports. Since that year the price has been fluctuating, but declining in the following ratio. (See Appendix, N° 30.)

Average of the whole of France :

						s.	d.
1820	-	-	-	-	-	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1821	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
1822	-	-	-	-	-	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1823	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
1824	-	-	-	-	-	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1825	-	-	-	-	-	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Your

Your Lordships have been pleased in my Instructions, to direct me "to consider " with reference to the provinces communicating with the Baltic Sea by the Vistula, " from the view I take of the country, what increase of cultivation would be likely " to take place in consequence of such a stimulus being constantly in action, as " would be applied, if an alteration were made in our laws, so as to leave our " markets at all times accessible to the Corn grown in Poland;" and further, I have been instructed, "that, as it may be necessary to assume some given price in this " country, in forming such an estimate, it was thought desirable to proceed upon " a supposition of an average price of Wheat at home, of 60 s. to 64 s. per " quarter."

This question involves so many considerations depending not only on the present condition of the country, but on the political regulations to which it may hereafter be subject, that any reasonings applied must be in a great measure hypothetical and speculative; and any conclusions we may arrive at, must be liable to be affected by changes which cannot now be contemplated, or taken into calculation.

The utmost that can be done is to approximate to a result, by a consideration of the principal circumstances on which it will depend, by reference to the fluctuations in past periods, and by an examination into the causes from which those fluctuations have proceeded.

In obedience to this direction, I presume, with the diffidence which must be always felt in anticipating the effects of untried, and consequently doubtful experiments, to state my views on the subject.

The effect of the stimulus here proposed must depend, in a great measure, on the assurance of its duration. The market for Wheat which England presents, is the great object of attention to the cultivators in Poland, and to the merchants at the ports from whence its Corn must be exported. Those persons have been accustomed to observe such frequent alterations in our laws relative to the Corn trade, that any new enactments would, at first, be thought temporary and mutable, like those of former periods. This uncertainty has been the cause of heavy losses to them, and would therefore have the effect of causing the cultivators to pause before they made any great changes in their rotation of crops, or in the kinds of Corn they would sow.

The Statements which are given in the part of this Report, more immediately relating to the kingdom of Poland, will show that the want of capital among the cultivators has proceeded to such an extent, from the losses they have sustained, that they must, in a great degree, be disabled from making any considerable improvement in cultivation, or of raising any very large increase of produce in a short period. The great deficiency of live stock, which indeed may be resolved into a deficiency of capital, would be an impediment in the way of a rapid extension of the growth of Wheat. Without manure Wheat cannot be grown beneficially, and without a stock of cattle, in some degree commensurate to the extent of the land, manure cannot be obtained; and though to a certain degree the profit arising from the Wool, and not from the meat, enables the Landowners to support some few sheep, yet the want of a class of consumers, who can afford to make animal food their subsistence, must operate to prevent any great increase in the stocks of Cattle. Such a class is not to be expected there till a great improvement, or an increase of manufacturers shall have taken place. The greater portion of the population of Poland is too poor to allow of their using animal food; the want of it is scarcely felt by persons always accustomed to live, with very little variation of diet, on Rye Bread.

The labouring classes too, being assured of a supply of the bare necessities of life, are little disposed to any great changes in their mode of work, or any exertion of strength or skill beyond that to which they have been accustomed.

They have been perhaps, and not without some reason, always represented as indolent, unskilful, filthy, and drunken, and averse to the improvement which their wiser and better superiors have attempted to introduce.

Whilst the present low price of Corn continues, and the corresponding low rate of wages, and the markets of Russia are open to the woollen cloths of Poland without duty, the profit of capital employed in that branch of industry, must offer to it temptations

tations that agriculture does not present. But if by any alterations the cloths of Poland should in the Russian custom-houses be placed on the footing of the cloths of other countries, or if a rise of Corn and of Wages should take place to such an extent as to make the Polish cloths dearer than those which are charged with duty, the effects might be to drive the capital from the cloth trade to the business of cultivation. The present want of capital may possibly be supplied by influx from other countries, but this must depend in a great measure on the internal government and political regulations of the country. The increase of manufactories in Poland, and the augmented population which they usually induce, might produce such a number of internal consumers as to leave much less surplus Corn to export to other countries. It is true that Wheat would be but little eaten by the manufacturers, but the increased demand for Rye might make that kind of Grain the most profitable to the grower, and he would then devote to the cultivation of it some portions of the land which, under different circumstances, would have been appropriated to the growth of Wheat.

The Manufacturers in Poland are however of too little importance, at present, to make it desirable to hazard any conjectures on what the effects of their increase or diminution would be on the surplus quantity of exportable Grain.

A view of the past Exportation from the Vistula, at different periods, and under different circumstances, will perhaps give some assistance in forming an idea of what may be the result of future changes.

It is worthy of remark, that in the long period of 166 years, of which the Returns are given, (see Appendix N° 24,) there has been but little variation in the actual quantities of Corn exported from Dantzie, when taken by periods of 25 years. At the commencement it is seen, that the quantity of Rye far exceeded that of Wheat; that they gradually approached each other, till the produce of Wheat exceeded that of Rye, and constantly so up to the present time. The physical circumstances of the country are as they were during that long period. The course of the several streams that convey their supplies of Corn into the Vistula, has been without alteration; and the facilities of internal conveyance have been scarcely improved by any new or better Roads. There is no ground to suppose that, any material, certainly not any observable or recorded increase of population has taken place, except the recent immigration of Germans.

The whole period of 166 years, Returns of which, as extracted from the City Records of Dantzie, are in the Appendix, N° 24. when divided into periods of about 25 years, exhibits the following Annual Exportation of Wheat and Rye from that port.

Years.	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	307,087
1676 to 1700	124,897	227,482	352,379
1701 to 1725	59,795	170,100	229,895
1726 to 1750	80,624	119,771	200,395
1751 to 1775	141,080	208,140	349,220
1776 to 1800	150,299	103,045	253,344
1801 to 1825	200,330	67,511	267,841

The Average of the whole period gives an annual quantity of Wheat and Rye, of 279,794 quarters; and this surplus may be fairly considered as the nearest approach that can be made, with existing materials, to what is the usual excess of the production of Bread Corn, above the consumption of the inhabitants, when no extraordinary circumstances occur to excite or check cultivation.

In some of the early periods of this series, there have been great variations in the quantity exported, but not so considerable as within the last 36 years; we have

too from 1791, the returns of Exports from the rival ports of Dantzig and Elbing since that date, and, thus from both outlets of the Vistula, can trace the advance or decline of the surplus produce of Corn, from the countries bordering on that stream.

Exports of Wheat and Rye from the Cities of Dantzig and Elbing :

IN THE YEARS	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1791 - - -	256,680	25,714	282,394
1792 - - -	224,492	259,402	488,894
1793 - - -	303,597	336,660	640,257
1794 - - -	269,545	180,757	450,02
1795 - - -	247,842	24,517	272,359
	1,302,156	827,050	2,129,206
Average of the five years	260,431	165,410	425,841

This considerable advance beyond former periods, was the commencement of a still greater progress in the five next years.

YEARS	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1796 - - -	416,235	111,720	527,955
1797 - - -	348,705	177,796	526,501
1798 - - -	385,862	29,011	414,873
1799 - - -	342,940	164,660	503,600
1800 - - -	554,202	26,617	580,819
	2,047,944	505,804	2,553,748
Average of the five years	409,588	101,160	510,748

In the next five years the quantity still increasing reached its greatest height, and more Corn was then exported than in the following twenty years.

YEARS	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1801 - - -	484,150	138,085	622,255
1802 - - -	663,222	345,820	1,009,042
1803 - - -	460,047	444,537	904,584
1804 - - -	544,267	134,400	678,667
1805 - - -	595,129	17,700	612,829
	2,746,815	1,080,542	3,827,357
Average of the five years	549,365	216,108	765,471

Of these 2,746,815 quarters of Wheat, exported in the last noted five years, 1,754,114 being a yearly quantity of 350,820 quarters, was consigned to England, and the greater part of the remainder to France.

The year 1806 was the unfortunate time when the war, first with England, and afterwards, or rather before its close, with France, reduced Prussia to a low ebb, and for several years put a stop to the Corn trade from the Vistula.

The state of the Exportation for the last five years, forms a striking Contrast with the corresponding term in the periods here seen.

Export from Dantzig and Elbing:

YEARS	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
1821 - - -	126,136	16,128	142,264
1822 - - -	44,352	111	44,463
1823 - - -	68,450	74,370	132,820
1824 - - -	59,996	5,943	65,939
1825 - - -	118,681	15,414	134,095
	417,615	111,966	519,581
Average of the five years	83,523	22,933	101,916

The circumstances which produced that great Exportation of Corn, from 1801 to 1805, are of much importance in the consideration of the prospects of future exportations; and the causes by which, in the space of the previous years, they were enabled to attain to that height, deserve to be traced.

Under the Act 31 Geo. 3. cap. 30, (1791,) the ports of England had been constantly open for ten years, for the importation of Wheat. If the average price of Wheat was below 50s. the quarter, it was charged with a duty of 24s. 3d.; if above 50s. and below 54s. a duty of 2s. 6d.; and if above 54s. with a duty of only 6d. From the year 1791, when that Act was passed, the price of Wheat, with the exception of a short period in 1798, was constantly above 54s.; and what was imported was therefore charged with only the duty of 6d. per quarter. During two of the ten years, Wheat in England had been above 80s. per quarter, and in the last of them rose as high as 127s.

Our laws at that time laid restraints on the import of Corn from Ireland, and that part of the empire had not made the progress it has since done in the cultivation of Corn.

The ports of England were not merely open during this term, but by the Act of 36 Geo. 3. c. 21, large premiums were given on Corn imported, to secure the importers, whether in British or in neutral vessels, certain prices, till 500,000 quarters should have been imported, after which the premiums were to be reduced. This Act passed in 1796 for a year, was continued by another Act in 1797; and, with different intermediate modifications, premiums to indemnify the importers of Corn and Flour were established till 1801.

During the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, there was a constant demand in France for foreign Corn; several deficient harvests had been experienced at the beginning of the Revolution. The agents of France were employed both in Europe and America, in purchasing Corn and hiring neutral vessels to convey it to France; paying but little regard to the price they gave for it, or to the rate of freight at which it could be transported. Holland, which scarcely has ever grown Corn sufficient for its own consumption, felt a great want, owing to its internal sources of supply from Germany and Flanders, being diverted from the usual channels, by the circumstances of the war.

Sweden for many years had looked for some supply from Prussia, not, indeed, of Wheat to any extent, but chiefly of Rye. During the period we are now considering, that country had been afflicted with several successive deficient harvests; and such was the distress from want of Corn, that a large part of the population had been compelled to use the Bark of Trees as a substitute for Rye. That kingdom thus became a market which could take as much as her poverty could find the means of paying for. In addition to these external circumstances, the land in Poland was less burthened with taxes than it is at present. The tenth Grochen war-tax was not then enacted. Some other taxes then imposed, have not been since abandoned. In Prussia, likewise, taxation is higher now than from 1801 to 1805.

These combined circumstances gave to the agriculture of Poland and Prussia, a portion of capital and motives to exertion, which produced the vast surplus that was exported from 1801 to 1805. Ten years of unexampled prosperity were, however, needed to reach the point which those years exhibit, and it was only by gradual steps that it was attained.

The impulse given by the open markets, and by the high prices which had opened them, acted with accumulated force in the next five years, and raised the surplus, as we have seen, somewhat higher.

If the same powerful stimulus could now be applied to excite the cultivators, in Poland and in Prussia, to increase their supplies of Corn, as were experienced from 1791 to 1801, it would be reasonable to conclude that the result might be the same as is exhibited in the quantities of Wheat exported from 1801 to 1805. It might produce, with ten years increased exertion, and with the application of the capital created in those ten years of prosperity, a quantity equal to that which was exported in the years of the greatest surplus. I was told, when in Poland, that during those prosperous years, Wheat was brought by land carriage to the Vistula, from distances far too great to bear the expenses without the enormous prices which it bore in the markets of England and France. It was sent, not only from the farthest parts of Gallicia, but even from the vicinity of Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia. It was said, that some of the Wheat of Hungary was conveyed over the Carpathian mountains to Cracow, and there shipped in flats for Dantzic and Elbing, whilst Volhynia and Podolia were emptied of their stores.

Whether these reports are true, or to what extent they are true, it is natural to suppose that the very high price which Wheat had reached in the years under consideration, must have vastly extended the limits of the circle from which it would be collected, and would induce the inhabitants to dispatch to the high markets whatever could be spared by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

By the constant application of all these powerful stimuli, which were in operation during ten years, we have seen that at length the surplus of Wheat, which the Vistula and its borders, extended to unusual dimensions, could yield, amounted to 550,000 quarters annually, or about sufficient, supposing the whole to be sent here for the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, during the space of twelve days.

It is scarcely to be calculated that the same occurrences of circumstances, propitious to the Agricultural prosperity of the lands on the border of the Vistula, should again present themselves. Neither the demands of France or England, are likely to be so great, or to continue for so long a period, as at that time. It is scarcely to be calculated upon, that any future wars will be so long in duration, or spread over so extensive a field of operations, as those which rose out of the Revolution of France; and it is therefore not likely that the quantity exported will ever rise to so great an amount. Whatever stimulus may be applied to excite the agricultural improvement of the banks of the Vistula, its effect must be weak and powerless, when compared with the excitement it received from 1791 to 1805.

If we suppose the Cost of Wheat to the grower in the vicinity of Warsaw, to be about 28*s.* per quarter, and all the Expenses of Conveyance to our markets, to be 20*s.* more, and that it could be sold here for 60*s.* or 64*s.* we may presume that such a stimulus would produce great exertions, and a correspondent increase of supply; some abatement in the force of that stimulus would be probably felt in an increase of freight, and other charges, but the prospect of a profit of 12*s.* or 14*s.* would give a powerful impulse to cultivation. What is here stated, is upon the supposition,

supposition, of course a mere supposition, that no duty would be imposed on Foreign Wheat, on its introduction into this kingdom. Supposing a duty should be imposed, it will of course weaken the force of the stimulus; and if it should be so high, as when added to the costs and charges, to raise it above the price at which it could be sold in our markets, it would become a repellent instead of a stimulus, especially if it should be viewed as a permanent enactment.

If a Duty in this country of 10*s.* or 12*s.* per quarter was imposed, it would not allow of such a profit, on the supposition of the price being from 60*s.* to 64*s.* as to induce any great exertions to increase cultivation in the bordering districts on the Vistula. The chance of a rise occasioned by war, by a winter so severe as to injure vegetation, or by a rainy harvest season, might induce those of a speculative turn, to increase their growth of Wheat; but those who have that turn, and have the means of indulging it, are so few, that they would produce no sensible increase in the general surplus.

I see no reason to believe, that with such a Duty as I have mentioned for England, and a Price from 60*s.* to 64*s.* and with some similar Regulation in France, that the Surplus Corn produced in Poland, including all the countries near enough to the Vistula, to send their Corn to that stream, would materially increase in common seasons, or very much, if at all, exceed the Average produce of that country; the greater part of this might probably be Wheat, and if the duty were alike on all the various qualities of that Grain, none would be sent here but that part which is the driest, heaviest and whitest. The inferior descriptions would not pay for importation, unless the Average in England was much more than 64*s.*

*WILLIAM JACOB.*

Corn Returns Office,  
21st February 1826.

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## Appendix, N° 1.

## GETRAIDE EINFUHR IN THORN UND SCHMALLENINKEN.

Appendix,  
N° 1.

NACHWEISUNG des pro 1816, 1817 und 1818, aus POLEN und RUSLAND zu Wasser eingeführten, und in Thorn, verzollten Getraides.

JAHRE.	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.	GERSTE.	HAFER.
1816 - -	Scheffel. 642,281	Scheffel. 195,991	Scheffel. 2,728	Scheffel. 330
1817 - -	891,432	625,603	27,692	7,443
1818 - -	1,280,202	345,794	27,792	42,370

Thorn, den 5<sup>th</sup> July 1825.  
Konigl. Haupt Zollamt,  
Bernat v. Rozynski.NACHWEISUNG von dem in den Jahren 1816, 1817 und 1818, aus RUSLAND und POLEN,  
bei Haupt. Zoll amte Schmalleninken eingegangenen Getraides.

JAHRE.	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.	GERSTE.	HAFER.
1816 - -	Scheffel. 56,149	Scheffel. 128,860	Scheffel. 9,650	Scheffel. 65,805
1817 - -	97,287	469,820	49,560	267,180
1818 - -	102,540	357,660	53,460	226,921
	255,976	956,340	112,670	559,905

Schmalleninken, den 11<sup>th</sup> July 1825.  
Das Haupt Zoll. Amt.  
le Juge.

## Appendix, N° 2.

## A PAPER DRAWN UP BY MR. CONSUL GIBSON, AT DANTZIC.

Appendix,  
N° 2.

THERE were cleared at the Custom-House in Thorn, and which came to Dantzig or Elbing:

1815 - - -	670 lasts of Wheat and	- -	227 lasts of Rye.
1816 - - -	12,114	- - -	3,267
1817 - - -	14,244	- - -	1,018
1818 - - -	24,435	- - -	5,234
1819 - - -	24,177	- - -	4,621
1820 - - -	19,020	- - -	3,353
1821 - - -	3,835	- - -	1,513
1822 - - -	2,788	- - -	182
1823 - - -	3,953	- - -	181
1824 - - -	8,786	- - -	433
and until Aug. 9, 1825 - - -	10,321	- - -	651

These lasts contain 60 scheffels, but there is generally some over measure.

Purchases from Polish dealers are made by the last of  $62\frac{1}{2}$  scheffels, and from Prussian farmers or dealers, by the last of 60 scheffels, whereas Grain is sold for shipment per last of  $56\frac{1}{2}$  scheffels.

The

Translation of Appendix, N° 1, and the Scheffels rendered into English Quarters.

RETURNS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSES OF THORN AND SCHMALLENNINKEN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Grain imported by water carriage, in the Years 1816, 1817 and 1818, from POLAND and RUSSIA, having paid duty at Thorn.

Appendix,  
N° 1,  
continued.

	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816 - -	124,442	37,973	529	64
1817 - -	172,715	121,211	5,365	1,443
1818 - -	248,039	66,998	5,384	8,209
	545,196	226,182	11,278	9,716

Thorn, the 5th of July 1825.  
The Commissioner of the Royal Custom House,  
*Bernat v. Rozynski.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Grain imported, in the Years 1816, 1817 and 1818, from RUSSIA and POLAND, passing the Custom House of Schmalleninken.

	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816 - -	10,879	24,967	1,870	12,750
1817 - -	18,850	91,028	9,602	51,766
1818 - -	19,867	69,297	10,358	43,966
	49,596	185,292	21,830	108,482

Schmalleninken, the 11th of July 1825.  
The Commissioner of the Royal Custom House,  
*le Juge.*

THE freight and expenses on Grain, from parts above Warsaw, as far as the provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, are at the present about 14 to 24 dollars, from Wolhynia about 18 to 26 dollars, and from the nearer parts of Poland, on this side Warsaw, about six to 12 dollars per last, besides which there is the duty at Thorn of about R. 4 per last of 60 scheffels. Twenty to thirty years ago the expenses were from 6 to 10 dollars more, chiefly from higher freights. The expenses depend much upon the condition the Grain arrives in at Dantzic, as the freight does on the distance.

Appendix,  
N° 2,  
continued.

The loss in measure by pilfering, and on measure and quality by weather, may be estimated at 6 to 10 per cent, frequently more, for the Grain chiefly comes down exposed to the open air, and of course suffers more or less, according as the weather is. When the Grain arrives, it is thrown upon the land upon straw mats, and sails over them, and tossed in the air when the weather is dry, till brought into good condition. In rain it is generally covered with sails. When heaped up in a slanting form, when it is on the land, the rain does not penetrate deep. Whatever portion is affected by wet is carefully taken off, turned and generally sold separately. By this practice it is frequently greatly sprouted, sometimes so much so, as to be quite green.

Barley and Oats are seldom brought from Poland, even when prices are good, at least not from the distant part, as they suffer more than Wheat and Rye, when exposed to the weather.

Of late years the Grain has been brought from the nearer parts of Poland, mostly in covered craft, and some even from the Vistula as far as Craeow. By this mode it arrives in much better condition. To Konigsbergh the Grain from Lithuania is brought in covered craft.

Dantzic,  
the 23 Aug. 1825.

(signed) *Alex. Gibson.*

## Appendix, N° 3.

## COMMUNICATION FROM MR. CONSUL GIBSON, OF DANTZIC.

Appendix,  
N° 3.

THE present state of Wheat at Dantzic may be about 280,000 quarters, and at Elbing about 100,000.\* It is not likely the further supplies this year will be great, unless prices should rise considerably, when a good deal might be brought from the nearer parts. There are stocks in the country, but probably not very large any where; the production having been circumscribed by the decreasing demand.

The present average price of Wheat, as paid to the Farmer, is here at most 22s. per quarter.

The price has not been so low for a great many years, and may be considered unnatural, from there being no regular, and at best but a very limited demand.

The present price cannot, therefore, be called remunerating to the Farmer, as not resulting from a natural relation between Demand and Supply in a free state of trade, by which the remunerating price is regulated; but from a forced state of things, the buyers having much risk to run in speculating, and the sellers being, from necessity, compelled to sell for what they can obtain. The producers of Wheat continue growing it, *in hopes* of a demand appearing, and in order to keep their land in cultivation. If disappointed, and without other means, they don't pay their rents, or the interest of money mortgaged upon their estates (the money from the Landschaft costs only 4*l.* Gs. per cent interest and charges) or their debts generally; and the consequence too often is, that their estates are put under sequestration by their creditors. Did Grain of any other kind pay a remunerating price, less wheat would of course be grown, but it is much the same with every species of Corn, as is evident from so many of the Farmers and Landholders being insolvent. The Regency could give the best information on this head, as they must know how many estates in the province are under sequestration, and how many farmers don't pay the public burthens. In the same view could the Regency show, what Revenue the Royal Domains yield, compared with that of former times.

It may generally be said, that the only solvent Landholders or Farmers, in these parts, are those who produce something more profitable than Grain. The breeding of sheep, being profitable, is at present much attended to. For sheep, indeed, a certain quantity of straw must be provided, and thenee of Wheat or Rye grown; but the regular production of these for sale must ultimately depend upon the demand for the Grain.

Regarding the price at which Wheat *could* be produced, this is a question of a very relative nature. It depends much upon the rate of rent the Landlord ought to receive, and upon the expenses of the Growers, as they ought to live, according to their situation in life. At present, the rent of land for growing Wheat, or other Corn, is, in most cases, little or nothing; and the cultivators of Corn, if they have not other means of subsistence, are obliged to submit to many privations, if not reduced to absolute want. A fair remunerating price for the Landlords and Cultivators must certainly be higher than the present rate; and it might be best estimated by taking the average price for a number of years back, excepting years of dearth, when provisions were unusually high.

The *quantity* of Wheat likely to be produced at the present prices, to answer foreign demand, is assuredly small, and tends to decrease, excepting perhaps with those Cultivators, who are enabled, by Sheep-breeding or otherwise, to keep their estates in cultivation, with no profit, or even with loss. At a fair remunerating price, the quantity produced would naturally be increased; but it would always be regulated by the profit it yielded compared with that on other productions of the soil, at present by the profit yielded by wool. To insure an *increased* quantity, the price must yield greater profit than other agricultural productions. The supplies of Grain for a course of years, at Dantzic, Elbing, Konigsburg, and Memel, compared with the prices, may probably give the most correct ideas, how much could be brought to market, if required, making, perhaps, some little addition for improved knowledge in agricultural matters.

Yet

\* The error on the stock of Wheat at Elbing is rectified by a letter of the 2d January 1826.

Yet it should not be overlooked, that a fair remunerating price upon which the quantity brought to market must ultimately depend, is also a point of relative estimation. What might be thought remunerating at present, would not probably be so considered, if the prices advanced, and continued so for some time, for rents would tend to rise, and the expense of living and of production to increase accordingly; and at the time when the Cultivators have received 40s. to 50s. per quarter, or more, for their Wheat, they assuredly would not have thought 30s. or 35s. a remunerating price, as they might do at this moment, when rents have decreased, and their wants have, from necessity, been curtailed greatly. The higher price of one production of the soil naturally tends to raise that of other productions; the greater expenses tend to have a like effect on all; and these circumstances operate on each other reciprocally. Did the price of Wheat in Prussia and Poland bear a fair proportion to the price in England, the want of the Cultivators, in the respective countries would increase in like proportion; all the attendant expenses in these parts would rise, and it needed not be feared, that the Prussian and Polish Cultivators would undersell the English, in their own market, to a great extent. The more free the Corn trade was, the less would this need to be apprehended in the long run, as by prices in Prussia and Poland rising more on a level with those in England, it would become a greater consideration, whether the speculation might answer, which would operate as a control; and were an import duty, for the first, imposed in England, importation would be checked the more, unless in dear times. Such duty might tend to confine the importation to the finer qualities, and in some degree to exclude the inferior from Prussia and other parts; thus diminishing the quantity imported.

Appendix,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3,  
continued.

The subjoined Tables of the quantity of Wheat exported from Dantzig and Elbing, during a series of years, and the average price at Dantzig, (at Elbing they are much the same) will show the little fear there is of an inundating quantity from this quarter, even if the cultivators received like prices. In fact, it was only an increase of price, or the prospect of it, that produced an increase of quantity, and which again became smaller as the price declined. It is to be observed, that the supplies during that period were greater than in former times, as will be seen from a Table of the Exports, for nearly two hundred years back from Dantzig, which had too, in early times, a much greater portion of the Polish trade than latterly.

But it would evidently be for the advantage of Britain, as a mercantile country, to enable the people of Poland and Prussia to improve their condition, because that would create in them more wants, which, to a certain extent, would be supplied by British industry. The imports to Prussia and Poland have decreased much of late years, from the diminished means of the people to buy; so much so, that consignments of goods for sale here are almost always attended with loss, and are with much difficulty to be disposed of. By a more free Corn trade, Britain and Prussia, with Poland, would become more reciprocally beneficial.

It merits consideration that the people in these parts are enabled to eat cheaper bread than those in England, not merely in proportion to the difference in the price of Wheat in the two countries, but to the difference between the price of Wheat in England, and Rye in these parts, which is the Bread Corn of their population, and that bears generally only from one-half to two-thirds the price of Wheat here. What encouragement does not this give the people of these parts, to compete in various branches of industry. The machinery and capital of England may at present counter-balance the advantage of cheaper food, and thence of cheaper labour, but will it always remain so? May not machinery and capital be created in, or be removed even from England to other countries? England may indeed prevent injurious competition within the bounds of her dominion, but will she be able to make head against competitors in their own country, or in other countries, particularly if, by being involved in a maritime war, she has higher premiums of insurance to pay? Would it not be more beneficial to England, as a mercantile country, to induce agricultural nations to remain so as long as profitable, rather than to force them to become manufacturers? The advantages other countries have over England, in a fair competition, from provisions being so much cheaper, are, at present, very evident, with respect to the expense of navigating ships, as the Prussian shipowners have the crews at half the wages, and can maintain them at less than half the expense that English shipowners can do, independently of the smaller cost of the ships, partly from the heavy duties in England on timber, and partly from the higher wages. The Prussian shipping must gradually supersede the English wherever their rights are equal. The Prussian shipowners indeed labour under a disadvantage, from their seamen being subject to a conscription, which takes away all the best men; but the press in time of war is equally injurious to the British owner. It is true the latter has the advantage of a wider field for his undertakings, of having better ships, and being able to sail them all the year, while the Prussian owner cannot navigate his vessels in the winter, at least to or from Prussia.

Agriculture, trade, and commerce being means for supplying men's wants, must extend as these wants increase. But the wants of a man increase accordingly as he is able to satisfy them; and his moral means to do so, depend upon the freedom of action and of intercourse he enjoys. With

Appendix,  
No 3,  
continued.

that eternal spur to action, and with a free scope to his exertions, must the wants and the powers of man be continually developed, hence agriculture, trade, and commerce be continually extended, and the prosperity of every man must increase with, and be dependent on, that of his fellow creatures. It is the same as with intelligence, which ever increases with the free communication of ideas. The true principles on which all branches of industry prosper, rest on the two golden rules of life (exactly reversed by the restrictive system), "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and "Do as thou wouldest be done by."

Dantzic.

(signed) *Alex<sup>r</sup> Gibson.*

17th August 1825.

My dear Sir,

Dantzig, the 2d January 1826.

I DID myself the honour to address you, on the 29th past, under cover of Mr. Laek, when I sent a note of the quantity of Grain exported in 1825, from hence and Elbing, with the present stocks here. The present stocks at Elbing cannot be exactly ascertained, as the holders keep them private; but the brokers compute them, by what I since learn, at

About 7,000 Lasts of Wheat,

- - 1,200 - - Rye,

- - 150 - - Barley,

And - - 700 - - Oats.

I hope it will not be disagreeable that I trouble you with these particulars; and am, very respectfully,

Dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W<sup>m</sup> Jacob, Esq.

*Alex<sup>r</sup> Gibson.*

## Appendix, N° 4.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE STOCK OF GRAIN IN OLD AND NEW POMERANIA, in August 1825.

TOWNS.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.						
<b>Old Pomerania:</b>								
Stettin	124,800	24,265	84,000	16,333	20,400	3,966	38,400	7,467
Anclam	54,440	10,586	68,448	13,309	2,328	453	20,448	3,975
Demmin	24,575	4,779	25,426	4,945	10,328	2,009	27,274	5,303
Total	203,815	39,638	177,874	34,587	33,056	6,428	86,122	16,746
<b>New Pomerania:</b>								
Stralsund	79,689	15,495	63,985	12,440	64,608	12,562	74,620	14,510
Griefswald	34,159	6,641	25,848	5,027	6,360	1,235	52,913	10,288
Wolgast	27,200	5,289	13,600	2,645	11,900	2,314	20,000	3,888
Total	141,048	27,425	103,433	20,112	82,868	16,111	147,533	28,686
General Total	344,863	67,063	281,307	54,699	115,924	22,539	233,655	45,432

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET PRICES OF GRAIN,  
from January to August inclusive 1825.

MONTH.	Wheat per Quarter.	Rye per Quarter.	Barley per Quarter.	Oats per Quarter.	
					s.
January	16 3	10 9	9 -	6 9	
February	16 9	10 3	9 5	6 9	
March	16 3	10 4	8 9	6 5	
April	17 2	11 1	9 -	7 3	
May	16 1	10 8	9 -	6 10	
June	16 1	10 10	8 10	6 10	
July and August	16 9	11 2	8 8	6 9	
	115 4	75 1	62 4	47 7	
Average	16 6	10 9	8 11	6 10	

Stettin,  
the 20th of August 1825.

(signed) Leutze, Consul.

Appendix, N° 5.  
STOCKS AT ELBING, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

IN	Wheat.	Rye.
1814	Lasts 2,000	Lasts 700
1815	- 900	- 176
1816	- 808	- 787
1817	- 773	- 983
1818	- 839	- 534
1819	- 3,823	- 721
1820	- 6,007	- 1,319
1821	- 5,516	- 3,112
1822	- 5,994	- 1,476
1823	- 5,583	- 246
1824	about 7,000	- 1,400
1825 to end September	- 7,000	- 1,800

The Stocks given formerly were not correct, being those at the beginning, instead  
of the end of the Year.Dantzig,  
the 24th November 1825.

Alex. Gibon.

## Appendix, N° 6.

Appendix,  
N° 6.

## LIST OF SHIPS THAT DEPARTED FROM PILLAU:

IN	British.		Prussian.		Of other Countries.	
	Number.	Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.
1814	-	57	5,082	244	27,885	430
1815	-	42	2,547	183	15,752	290
1816	-	43	3,204	201	17,859	424
1817	-	147	10,797	286	23,301	654
1818	-	133	11,097	235	22,412	475
1819	-	78	7,011	128	10,768	578
1820	-	98	8,098	172	15,451	414
1821	-	69	5,244	90	7,655	283
1822	-	48	4,120	107	9,286	194
1823	-	28	2,646	127	12,354	177
1824	-	30	2,905	126	14,867	123
1825	-	67	5,692	100	9,778	148

The Lastage was stated, in the note received from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, in Commerce lasts, but is here reduced to Rye lasts, as rated since, at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Rye last to one Commerce last. A Rye last is equal to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons British measurement.

## LIST FROM PILLAU, OF GRAIN:

IN	Exported from Konigsberg.		From Braunsberg.		And from Pillau.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1817	-	5,778	18,449	72	662	-
1818	-	3,129	8,429	104	467	-
1819	-	1,233	7,360	6	50	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1820	-	2,861	6,769	12	164	-
1821	-	1,560	1,459	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	-
1822	-	592	100	-	-	-
1823	-	428	1,030	-	201	-
1824	-	1,002	393	-	-	1

The quantities exported from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, could not be obtained, nor the stocks at the end of each year.

Dantzig,  
the 24th November 1825.

(signed) *Alex. Gibson.*

## Appendix, N° 7.

## LIST OF SHIPS DISPATCHED FROM MEMEL:

Appendix,  
N° 7.

IN	With Grain and Seed.		With Wood, &c.		British Ships.	Prussian Ships.	Other Nations Ships.	TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.				Ships.	Lasts.
1814	101	5,050	424	52,740	-	-	-	525	57,790
1815	29	1,490	411	46,510	132	205	103	440	48,000
1816	100	5,500	348	39,893	132	134	182	448	45,393
1817	141	11,303	475	62,404	300	101	215	616	73,707
1818	141	8,491	665	85,985	413	141	252	806	94,476
1819	129	5,989	546	66,836	268	153	254	675	72,825
1820	125	8,607	523	60,189	267	152	229	648	68,796
1821	23	997	509	62,892	325	97	110	532	63,889
1822	2	82	686	84,829	421	146	121	688	84,911
1823	6	305	644	79,344	332	185	133	650	79,649
1824	10	545	866	104,250	420	327	129	876	104,795
1825, to 1st September	-	-	-	-	508	181			

The number of Lasts of the British, Prussian and other ships, and the quantity of Wheat, Rye and Seed, could not be obtained separately. A Ship's or Rye last is equal to about one ton and a half British measurement.

## Appendix, N° 8.

## EXPORTED FROM RIGA:

Appendix,  
N° 8.

IN	WHEAT.	RYE.		
			Lasts	Lasts
1814	307	13,897		
1815	967	8,154		
1816	2,854	16,274		
1817	8,529	65,490		
1818	5,119	18,874		
1819	1,953	10,411		
1820	2,260	8,083		
1821	221	1,233		
1822	630	1,936		
1823	188	1,098		
1824	234	137		
1825, to end of July	510	492		

The stocks at the end  
of each year could not  
be obtained.

The Last (Wheat) is about eight per cent larger than, and the Rye last is about equal to the Dantzig Grain last.

(signed) Alex. Gibson.

Dantzig,

the 24th November 1825.

Appendix,  
N° 9.

Appendix, N° 9.

TRANSLATION of parts of a MEMOIR circulated among the Landowners in BRANDENBURG, POMERANIA, and West PRUSSIA.

OUR ardent hopes for a rise in the prices of Corn, founded on the expectation that England may open its Ports, have unhappily again vanished. The new liberal policy adopted by England, with regard to commerce, has not been extended to the Corn Trade; and the motions of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Whitmore, as well as the numerous petitions that were laid before Parliament, did not meet with any success. It is doubtful whether they will have a better fate in the next Sessions, should even a new Parliament assemble. The influence of the Members of the House of Lords, whose interests (in this instance) are at variance with those of the community at large, being too prevailing, and besides, the present prices of Corn are not felt to be so oppressive, while trade and commerce extend themselves so largely. The opinion, too, is common in England, that there are immense quantities of Grain accumulated in every corner of the Continent, and with which England might become overstocked, should a repeal of the Corn Laws take place.

But even in case of a repeal of the Corn Bill, the advantages accruing from it will never be so paramount as we flatter ourselves they will be. They will be lessened by a new duty of 10 or 15 shillings per quarter, levied upon the importation of Grain. There are besides, similar prohibitory laws existing in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands; and the Corn trade actually destroyed, cannot be restored by a repeal of the Corn Bill alone. In order to restore it to its full course, all the fetters with which it has been oppressed, must be taken from it. But an emancipation of this extent cannot be expected until a year of scarcity, with famine, disturbances, and even insurrection in its train, shall dictate it. Such a catastrophe may perhaps approach sooner than is expected. The extremes are not so distant from each other as people generally believe. The prevailing opinion that the production of Corn in all countries, greatly exceeds the consumption, and that immense quantities are actually every where hoarded up, is quite erroneous. This idea of a vast abundance is but imaginary, and for the following reasons:—

1. Because those countries which formerly drew the deficiency required for their subsistence from the north, have themselves had several good and rich harvests.
2. Because the Corn traders (speculanten) in the Corn countries, have almost ceased to exist as such; and the few of them still remaining, offer their stock in all parts for sale, and have their Corn partly stored up in foreign countries.
3. The quantities remaining with the farmers are but very insignificant. Formerly the stock hoarded up by the Corn traders and farmers was much greater, perhaps five times as much as it is now. The impoverished condition to which the formerly great Corn factors in all the northern sea ports, have been reduced, and the scarcity of money, with almost all the farmers, has rendered the accumulation of large quantities of Corn impossible, and besides, the bad quality of the Grain, since some years, did not even allow it. It is a difficult task, nay impossible to give an accurate estimate of the surplus quantities of Corn in all the countries of Europe. But according to a Calculation which seems to approach the truth, it appears that the Grain accumulated in Europe, including Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats, amounts to 3,680,000 quarters; namely,

	Quarters.
In Germany, exclusive of the Prussian dominions	581,000
— the Prussian Dominions	775,000
— Poland and Russia	581,000
— Denmark	194,000
— England	580,000
— the Netherlands	388,000
— France, Spain, Portugal, and the ports of the Black Sea	581,000
	<hr/> 3,680,000

In this statement, the Corn which lays under bond in England, amounting to about 400,000 quarters, is included. However, all these quantities are insufficient to fill out a somewhat considerable deficiency in the crop of one single great country; Nor is it even the fourth part of the quantity necessary for its subsistence. That this enumerated surplus might hereafter be increased, is, indeed, improbable, as the consumption itself, both of men and cattle, is augmenting annually, while the production is retrograding. The Corn actually under bond in England, will scarcely supply the thirtieth part of its annual consumption; while the whole surplus quantity of Europe cannot supply the population of France with bread for one month.

But such periods of scarcity cannot fail to arrive sooner or later, when all prohibitions will have a frightful termination. With all the accumulated gold and silver, it will be impossible to prevent the evils of famine; potatoes might then, perhaps, serve as a substitute, and the prosperity of nations is thus undoubtedly put at stake by assertions statistically erroneous.

It is obvious, that were the Corn Trade free every where, the prices would be higher, at least they were so in former years, when the accumulation of Corn was probably five times as large as it is now. But many years may still elapse before such an involuntary emancipation will take place, and it is therefore incumbent on us to take every means for averting our present distress with the least possible delay. Whether and how far the following plan might promote the end proposed, I leave to an enlightened public to judge.

From the system of erecting granaries, as proposed some time ago, we can expect no radical benefit, for motives that have already undergone a sufficient examination. Such granaries would besides contribute to strengthen still more the prejudice entertained by foreign countries, of having accumulated large quantities of Corn, prejudices which prove at this time so detrimental to us. The exportation of Flour to South America, tried here and there, is as yet too inconsiderable to affect beneficially the prices. It is therefore the opinion of the Author of this Sketch, that it is only by a thorough annihilation of very considerable quantities of Grain that the prices can be raised, and which, situated as we are, can be effected in no other way, than by an increased consumption in our agricultural branches.

It was only now and then that an agriculturist found it profitable to himself to feed his finest flocks with part of his Corn: in general it did not answer. Since, however, the price of Wool began to rise considerably, the advantage of feeding with Corn has become obvious, and this system has become remunerating since Wool has risen from 30 to 33 per cent. This state of things allows now the feeding with Corn on a very extensive scale, and surely deserves much consideration, as being an effectual means of raising the price of Corn.

The well known political causes which have given birth to a greater consumption of Wool, lead us to expect that the present high prices will maintain themselves still longer. It is true that the same causes will effect an increase in the production of Wool; this, however, can be done, from the steps of nature itself, but gradually; and as it is a general known rule, founded on experience in rural economy, that a sheep, when allowed during the winter season, besides its ordinary food of hay, straw, &c. an extra supply of 85 to 96 pound weight (English) of Corn, will yield from half to three quarters of a pound, and sometimes more Wool; the feeding of 100 sheep with 155 bushels of Rye would by this means yield an increase in the produce of Wool, of 71 pounds weight at least.

By this system the bushel of Rye will realize the following prices; namely,

1/11	if Wool fetches $4\frac{1}{2}$ the pound weight.
1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - - 2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - -
And 1/	- - - - - 2/2 - - - - -

To this must be added the profits arising from fattening the animal itself, and which are by no means inconsiderable. They may be estimated at three shillings upon each sheep; and as those destined for the meat market generally form the fourth part of the flock, the bushel of Corn will by this means realize still sixpence more.

Appendix,  
No 9,  
*continued.*

The number of fine-woolled sheep in Germany amounts to between 8 and 10 millions. Prussia alone containing 4 millions at least; and if only half that number be fed with Corn, all the surplus Corn which is complained of as being an incumbrance will be annihilated, and a considerable rise in the price of Grain must finally take place. This measure will perhaps have its influence upon foreign countries, as our surplus quantity will then be no more an object of consideration with them.

Under analogous circumstances the English were feeding their cattle during the continental system, (and the present prohibition is in some respects a *fae simile*), with Museovado sugar, in order to raise the prices of this article, why then should we not do the same? It is not to be apprehended that this substantial food would lower the price of wool, the increase of wool would not amount to more than two or three million pounds weight, while the consumption of England and France is actually 40 millions pound weight at least. Besides the higher price of Corn being a consequence of this system, would then counterbalance the deficit in the prices of Wool, which might arise from the increasing production of that article.

## Appendix, N° 10.

## NACHWEISUNG DER.

Ein und Ausfuhr des Getraides und zwar, Waitzen, Roggen, Gerste, Hafer, Hulsenfrüchte; Bohnen Erbsen Wicken: in Ostpreussen, Westpreussen, Pommern, von 1816 bis incl: 1824.

## NACHRICHTLICH.

In Ostpreussen ist die Einfuhr theils aus Rusland theils aus Polen Gewirkt.

In Westpreussen einzig und allein aus Polen.

In Pommern aus Rusland und Mecklenburgh.

## Translation :

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Importation and Exportation of Corn, viz. of Wheat and of Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease and Tares, from 1816 to 1824, inclusive, in the Provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania.

The Importation into East Prussia is partly from Poland, partly from Russia.

The Importation into West Prussia is solely from Poland.

The Importation into Pomerania is partly from Russia, and partly from Mecklenburgh.

## Appendix, N° 10.—Nachweisung der: Ein und Ausfuhr des Getraides und

	1816:		1817:		1818:		1819:	
	Wailzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte	Wailzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte	Wailzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte	Wailzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte
EINFUHR.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
In Ostpreussen -	56,149	204,315	97,287	786,560	102,540	638,040	112,598	719,627
- Westpreussen -	746,021	207,989	1,164,972	1,204,818	1,446,582	419,856	1,459,860	759,650
- Pommern -	6,395	407,394	491	143,586	419	45,954	53,821	127,639
AUSFUHR.	808,565	819,698	1,262,750	2,134,964	1,549,541	1,103,850	1,626,279	1,606,916
Ostpreussen:								
Über Königsberg -	279,598	625,289	356,468	1,633,844	Nachrichten für 1818, fehlen.		66,053	811,104
- Pillau Memel -	14,820	226,339	35,177	501,294			3,167	282,397
	294,418	851,628	391,645	2,135,138	-	-	69,220	1,093,501
Westpreussen:								
Über Danzig -	723,606	308,721	1,195,710	887,758	1,522,508	487,437	437,402	376,089
- Elbing -	192,810	122,880	270,360	473,700	301,860	462,240	78,219	338,229
	916,416	431,601	1,466,070	1,361,458	1,824,368	949,677	515,621	714,318
Pommern:								
Über Stettin -	8,736	11,880	79,428	46,857	509,112	174,168	28,872	276,912
Pommerschen Hafen -	155,703	434,330	195,759	593,841	187,579	427,728	186,573	470,923
	164,439	446,210	275,187	640,698	696,691	601,896	215,445	747,835
	1,375,273	1,729,439	2,132,902	4,137,294	-	-	800,286	2,555,654

(Translation.)

## Appendix, N° 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS and PEAS, Exported from

	1816:		1817:		1818:		1819:	
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.
EAST PRUSSIA:								
Exported	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
From Königsberg -	54,172	121,150	69,065	316,557	No Returns.		12,798	157,151
- Pillau and Memel	2,871	43,853	6,815	97,126			613	54,715
	57,043	165,003	75,880	413,683	-	-	13,411	211,866
WEST PRUSSIA:								
From Danzig -	140,199	59,815	231,669	172,003	294,986	94,441	84,747	72,867
- Elbing -	37,357	23,808	52,382	91,779	58,485	89,559	15,155	65,532
	177,556	83,628	284,051	263,782	353,471	184,000	99,902	138,399
POMERANIA:								
From Stettin -	1,693	2,302	15,389	9,079	98,640	33,745	5,594	53,652
	To Sweden 1,018	To Holland and Great Britain.	To Great Britain 14,678	To Great Britain.	To Great Britain.	Great Britain 32,719	To Great Britain.	Great Britain 52,411
	Holland 675		Sweden 209			Spain - 510		Denmark 502
			Spain - 502			Denmark 98		Hambro - 739
And the other ports of								
Pomerania -	30,167	84,151	37,928	115,057	36,343	82,872	36,148	91,241
Total Exportation -	266,459	335,084	413,248	801,601	-	-	155,055	495,158

zwar, WAITZEN, ROGGEN, GERSTE, HAVER, HULSENFRUCHTE, &c.

1820:		1821:		1822:		1823:		1824:	
Waitzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte.	Waitzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte.	Waitzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte.	Waitzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte.	Waitzen.	Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Hülsenfrüchte.
Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
164,824 1,303,505 62,591	874,563 463,872 103,995	33,286 333,781 62,783	373,651 207,144 137,758	143 168,937 29,646	97,067 99,368 149,874	9,517 302,531 24,050	21,030 49,318 124,749	58,287 673,598 37,948	1,383 63,913 8,901
1,530,920	1,442,430	429,850	718,553	198,726	346,309	336,098	195,097	769,833	74,197
206,215 27,711	828,022 426,585	86,070 2,920	156,753 37,186	49,565 6,057	38,970 -	24,200 197	79,733 10,561	56,613 5,796	195,829 20,873
233,926	1,254,607	88,990	193,939	55,622	38,970	24,397	90,294	62,409	216,702
1,671,828 193,967	253,705 247,287	603,124 97,874	97,471 42,840	- 93,409	1,631 28,995	295,643 64,885	315,257 103,232	302,865 24,719	101,893 20,877
1,865,795	500,992	700,998	140,311	93,409	30,626	360,528	418,489	327,584	122,770
30,744 268,212	32,400 447,566	6,336 209,305	42,696 413,994	12,456 242,724	25,416 319,453	864 242,300	29,016 257,883	8,496 127,541	55,800 574,993
298,956	479,966	215,641	456,690	255,180	344,869	243,164	286,899	136,037	630,793
2,398,677	2,235,565	1,005,629	790,940	404,211	414,465	628,089	795,682	526,030	970,265

## Appendix, N° 10.

(Translation.)

East Prussia, West Prussia and Pomerania, in the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824.

1820:		1821:		1822:		1823:		1824:	
Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
39,954 5,339	160,429 82,651	16,676 565	30,371 7,205	9,603 1,174	7,550	4,680 38	15,448 2,046	10,969 1,123	37,942 4,044
45,323	243,080	17,241	37,576	10,777	7,550	4,727	17,494	12,092	41,986
323,917 37,581	49,155 47,912	116,855 18,963	18,885 8,300	- 18,098	316 5,618	57,281 12,571	61,081 20,001	58,680 4,789	19,742 4,045
361,498	97,067	135,818	27,185	18,098	5,934	69,852	81,082	63,469	23,787
5,057 To Great Britain.	6,277 Great Britain 5,552 Denmark 725	1,228 No returns.	8,272 No returns.	2,413 Great Britain 949 Spain 1,464	4,924 To Great Britain.	167 To Great Britain.	5,622 Great Britain 5,301 Denmark 321	1,646 To Spain.	10,811 To Great Britain.
51,966	86,716	40,553	80,211	47,028	61,894	46,946	49,965	24,711	111,405
57,923	92,993	41,781	88,483	49,441	66,818	47,113	55,587	26,357	122,216
46,744	433,140	194,840	153,244	78,316	80,302	121,692	154,163	101,918	187,989

Appendix, N° 10—*continued.*

## BALANCE DER GETRAIDE AUSFUHR, GEGEN DIE

		Einfuhr.		Ausfuhr.	
		WATZEN.	ROGGEN, GERSTE, HAFER, &c.	WATZEN.	ROGGEN, GERSTE, HAFER, &c.
1816	- - - - -	808,565	819,698	1,375,273	1,729,439
1817	- - - - -	1,262,750	2,134,964	2,132,902	4,137,294
1818	- - - - -	1,549,541	1,103,850	- - - - -	- - - - -
1819	- - - - -	1,626,279	1,606,916	800,286	2,555,654
1820	- - - - -	1,530,920	1,442,430	2,398,677	2,235,565
1821	- - - - -	429,850	718,553	1,005,629	790,940
1822	- - - - -	198,726	346,309	404,211	414,465
1823	- - - - -	336,098	195,097	628,089	795,682
1824	- - - - -	769,833	74,197	526,030	970,265

(Translation.)

## Appendix, N° 10.

## BALANCE OF THE EXPORTATION AGAINST THE IMPORTATION

		Importation.		Exportation.	
		WHEAT.	RYE, BARLEY, OATS, &c.	WHEAT.	RYE, BARLEY, OATS, &c.
1816	- - - - -	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
		156,660	158,816	266,459	335,084
1817	- - - - -	244,660	413,646	413,248	801,601
1818	- - - - -	300,223	213,870	- - - - -	- - - - -
1819	- - - - -	315,092	311,340	155,055	495,158
1820	- - - - -	296,616	279,471	464,744	453,140
1821	- - - - -	83,283	139,219	194,840	153,224
1822	- - - - -	38,504	67,097	78,316	80,302
1823	- - - - -	65,119	37,800	121,692	154,163
1824	- - - - -	149,154	14,376	101,918	187,989

Appendix, N° 10—*continued.*

## EINFUHR IN DEN JAHREN 1816 BIS 1824.

Die Ausfuhr gegen die Einfuhr beträgt.				
mehr.	ROGGEN, GERSTE, &c.	weniger.	ROGGEN, GERSTE, &c.	
WAITZEN.	WAITZEN.	WAITZEN.	WAITZEN.	
566,708	909,741	- - -	- - -	- - - 1816.
870,152	2,002,330	- - -	- - -	- - - 1817.
{ Die Ausfuhr Nachrichten aus Ost-Preussen mangeln; daher ist gegen die Einfuhr pro 1818, überhaupt nicht zu balanciren. }				- - - 1818.
- - -	948,738	825,993	- - -	- - - 1819.
867,757	793,135	- - -	- - -	- - - 1820.
575,779	72,387	- - -	- - -	- - - 1821.
205,485	68,156	- - -	- - -	- - - 1822.
291,991	600,585	- - -	- - -	- - - 1823.
- - -	896,068	243,803	- - -	- - - 1824.

## Appendix, N° 10.

(Translation.)

## OF CORN, IN THE YEARS FROM 1816 TO 1824.

Quantities more Exported.		Quantities less Exported.		
WHEAT.	RYE, BARLEY, OATS, &c.	WHEAT.	RYE, BARLEY, OATS, &c.	
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
109,799	176,268	- - -	- - -	- - - 1816.
168,588	387,955	- - -	- - -	- - - 1817.
No Returns of the Exportation of East Prussia, during the Year 1818.				- - - 1818.
- - -	183,818	160,037	- - -	- - - 1819.
168,128	153,669	- - -	- - -	- - - 1820.
111,557	14,025	- - -	- - -	- - - 1821.
39,812	13,205	- - -	- - -	- - - 1822.
56,573	116,363	- - -	- - -	- - - 1823.
- - -	173,613	47,236	- - -	- - - 1824.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(A.)

Appendix, N° 11. (A.)

BERICHT DES HERRN REGIERUNGS PRASSIDENT ROTHE AUS DANZIG.

1.—WAS sind die Saetze für die verschiedenen Sorten Getraide welche durch die Landschaft bestimmt wurden, und in welchem Jahre wurden sie festgesetzt?

1.—DIE Getraide Preise für die Landschaft sind durch die General-Detaxations-Prinzipion vom 22<sup>ten</sup> Juli 1794, in folgender Art bestimmt worden.

Der Scheffel Waitzen zu 25 Sgr. bis 1 m° 5 Sgr. Roggen 15 bis 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sgr. Gerste 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  bis 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sgr. Hafer 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  bis 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sgr. Erbsen 15 bis 25 Sgr. Buehwaitzen, 16 bis 15 Sgr.

Zur Richtschnur ist dabei vor geschrieben, dass die grössere Nähe oder Entfernung von den Seestaedten als Hauptmärkten die Auswahl der Preise zwischen den angezeigten Greanzen bestimmten solle.

Zu bemerken ist, dass bei der Feststellung dieser Preise noch der ländliche Sehaarwerk üblich war, und bei der Bewirthsehaftung der Güter benutzt werden konnte. Die mit Rüksicht auf diese Preise abgeschaetzten güter haben sich in einem sehr blühenden Zustande befunden und die nach jenen Verhältnissen abgemessenen Geld Verpflichtungen mit Leichtigkeit erfüllt so lange die wirklichen Körner Preise merklich höher waren als die oben angegebenen.

Erst als die Preise anfingen dauernd zu weichen entstand Verlegenheit und Zahlungs Unsachigkeit, da, wo nicht besonders günstige Neben-Umstände zu Hülfe kamen.

Das Gouvernement hat aus diesem Uebelstande Veranlassung genommen, auf verfassungsmässigem Wege in Verbindung mit den landeschaftlichen Abgeordneten eine Reform in den Detaxations grundsäzen herbeizuführen, die binnen Kurzem zu erwarten ist.

2.—Die anzuleihende Summe ist auf die Hälfte des Taxwerths der güter festgesetzt worden. Unter besondern umstaenden durfte noch ein  $\frac{1}{10}$  über diese Hälfte bei der Bewilligung landsehaftlicher Schulden in Betracht gezogen werden.

3.—Zuerst nur Güter die im Hypotheken-Buch als adliche oder Rittergüter eingetragen sind; später konnten auch andere zu völlig freiem Eigenthume besessene (köllmische güter) in die landsehaftliche Verbindung eintreten.

Die landsehaftliche Eintheilung stimmt mit der politischen nicht überein, und daher kann die Frage auf weleie Zahl von Gütern in Westpreussen, Geld durch die Landsehaft geliehen worden und wie viele unbelastet geblieben in der aufgestellten Fassung nicht beantwortet werden.

Indes wird hoffentlich die Beimerkung genügen, dass in einem bestimmten Bezirke von ungesaeahr 150 □ meilen 195 Güter mit Pfandbriefen belastet und 67 unbelastet sind.

4.—Von den belasteten 195 Gütern sind 71 in Sequestration, die übrigen suchen sich durch die Zueht veredelter Sehaarfe und eine veraenderte Richtung in ihrem productiven Systeme in einem zahlbaren Zustande zu erhalten, und werden hierbei nach möglichkeit unterstützt.

2.—Nach welchem Verhältnisse zu dem auf solche Weise bestimmten Betrage, war die auf güter anzuleihende Summe?

3.—Auf welche Klasse vom Gütern und in weleher Zahl in West-Preussen, wurde das Geld durch die Landschaft geliehen, und wie viele derer sind in dieser Art unbelastet?

4.—Wie viele dieser Güter oder in welchem Verhältnisse sind sie gegenwärtig, oder dürfen bald unter Sequestration seyn?

Translation of Appendix, N° 11. (A.) with Prussian Measures and Monies calculated in English denomination.

MR. ROTHE, PRESIDENT OF GOVERNMENT OF DANZIG.

1.—WHAT are the priees of the different descriptions of Grain which were fixed by the Landschaft, and in what year were they so fixed?

1.—THE prices of Corn regulated by the Landschaft, were fixed on the 22d July, in the year 1794, at the following rates: Wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel; Rye, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Barley, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; Oats, from 9d. to 1s. 3d.; and Pease, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

(Translation.)

It was ordained that the higher or lower priees between these limits, should be determined according to the greater or less distance of the several estates from the sea ports, which were considered as the chief markets for Corn. It must be observed, that at the time these prices were taken as a guide, the duty-work system was still in existencie, and could be made available in the management of the estates. The estates valued in conformity with these priees of Grain, were then in a prosperous state; and they were enabled, without difficulty, to fulfil the engagements that might be contracted, as long as the market prices were obviously higher than the valuations assumed. As the priees began and continued to decline, embarrassment and insolvency have been produced, where no peculiar circumstances favourable to the proprietors, interposed to assist them.

In this distressing state of affairs, the Government has resolved, in a constitutional way, with the concurrence of the Deputies of the Landschaft, to reform the principles of the valuation, the result of which may be shortly expected.

2.—The sum advanced upon the estates was determined to be half the amount of their valuations; however, under peculiar circumstances, a tenth part more than half their value, might be borrowed, with the consent of the Landschaft.

3.—At first, only such estates as were of noble or knightly tenure, were inscribed on the Hypothecation books, but afterwards all other lands held in absolute property were admitted.

The divisions of the Landschaft do not exactly correspond with the politcal divisions of the provinces, and hence the answer cannot be given, confined to the exact limits in which it is put to the question, "On what number in West Prussia has money been borrowed by means of the Landschaft, and how many are at present incumbered." It is hoped that the inquiry may be satisfied by stating, that within a district of about 150 square leagues, (3,200 English square miles, or 2,048,000 acres), one hundred and ninety-five estates are incumbered with mortgage deeds, and sixty-seven remain without such incumbrances.

4.—Of those hundred and ninety-five incumbered estates, seventy-one are under sequestration; the remaining part endeavour to maintain themselves in a state of solvency, by the breeding of fine-woollen sheep, and by giving a different direction to their farming capital. Every possible support is given to them.

2.—What proportion did the amount to be advanced upon the estates, bear to the valuation?

3.—On what class of estates, and on what number, in the province of West Prussia, has money been borrowed by means of the Landschaft, and how many of them are at present unincumbered by such mortgages?

4.—How many of these estates are actually under sequestration, or are likely soon to be so?

5.—Wie gros zwar der reine Ertrag der Königl. Domainen im Jahre 1815? Was ist gegenwärtig ihr Ertrag? Werden die Paechten regelmässig berechnigt? Sind viele von den Kleinern Paechtern oder Besitzern im Rückstande für ihre Abgaben?

5.—Der reine Ertrag der Königl. Domainen war im Jahre 1815, etats und principien mässig auf die Summe von 173,630 R. 8 Sgr. 9 Pf. im Jahre 1824 aber auf die Summe von 170,565 R. 11 Sgr. 7 Pf. festgestellt worden.

Von dieser Summe ist den Paechtern im Verlaufe des letzten Jahres mit Rücksicht auf die ungünstigen Verhältnisse, die Summe von R. 6,506, R. 10 Sgr. 3 Pf. erlassen, und der reine Ertrag auf 164,059 R. 1 Sgr. 4 Pf. ermaessigt worden.

Wiewohl mit Ernst auf das Eingehen dieser Pacht gefälle gehalten wird, so ist doch allein aus letzterm Jahre die bedeutende Summe von 31,713 R. 2 Sgr. 4 Pf. bis jetzt im Rückstande geblieben und auf deren baare Abtragung nicht zu reehnen. Die mehrsten Reste stehen allerdings bei den kleineren Paechtern aus.

6.—Was die eigentlichen Abgaben anbetrifft, so hat das Gouvernement deren Entrichtung dadurch erleichtert, dass es dieselben in Kleinern Theilen und zu solehen Zeiten erhebt wenn es den Verpflichteten am wenigsten lästig wird, sie zu entrichten. Es finden daher in Absicht ihrer auch nur selten und ausnahms weise Beschlæge statt: Anders ist es mit den Pachtzinsen. Wiewohl auch diese sonst ungezwungen, ja meist unerinnert abgeführt wurden so bedarf es jetzt recht oft der Zwangsmittel um sie ein zuziehen, und nicht selten sind auch diese für den Zweck, wie die vorige Antwort schon zeigt, ohne Erfolg.

7.—Diese Frage lässt sich nicht im Allgemeinen beantworten.

Die Resultate fallen nach der Verschiedenheit des Podens in Absicht auf grössere oder geringere Ergiebigkeit, so wie nach maasgabe des Umfanges der disponibeln Arbeitskräfte u. s. w. für verschiedene Güter und selbst bei einem und dem selben gute nach Verschiedenheit der Witterung höchst verschieden aus. Est ist daher nothwendig auf einzelne Güter und auf einzelne Jahren zurückzugehen.

Es erfolgt unter der Rubrick "Kleine wirthschaftliche Notizen" ein von einem gewissenhaften manne herührender Aufsatz, der in seinem ersten Abschmitte die Wirthschafts. Erfolge von dem Gute Kopitnowo, für das Jahr 1824: in welchem die Marktpreise auf etwa 1 R. 10 bis 15 Sgr. für den Waitzen, 15 Sgr. für die Roggen, 12 Sgr. für die Gerste und 9 Sgr. für den Hafer zu Stehen gekommen: dahin bezeichnet, dass die Gewinnungs Kosten den Erlös aus den verkauften Getraide Gattungen um 472 R. überschritten haben.

Ein anderer Landwirth berechnet in der zweiten Anlage das Deficit des von ihm bewirthschafteten Gutes Subkau noch grösser nämlich bei einem Erlöse von 969 R. 4 Sgr. auf 259 R. 25 Sgr.\*

In beiden Berechnungen ist auf die Pacht rente nicht Rücksicht genommen, im ersten Aufsatze ist sei aber besonders berechnet und auf die Summe

\* Anmerk. In dieser Berechnung sind geringere Preise angesetzt und namenlich die Verführungs kosten in Abzug gebracht, wogegen an sich nichts zu errinnern ist.

5.—What was the net revenue of the royal domains in the year of 1815? How much do they yield now? Are the rents paid regularly? Are many of the smaller landholders or farmers in arrears?

5.—According to the budget of 1815, the net revenue of the royal domains, amounted to 173,630 D<sup>o</sup> 8 Sg<sup>o</sup> 9 Pf. (or £. 26,044. 10 s. 9 d. sterling), but in the year 1824, was stated to be (170 D<sup>o</sup> 11 Sg<sup>o</sup> 7 Pf. or (£. 25,584. 16 s. sterling.) Of the latter sum, 6,506 D<sup>o</sup> 10 Sg<sup>o</sup> 3 Pf. (or £. 975. 19 s. sterling,) has been abated to the farmers in the last year, in consideration of the unfavourable circumstances. But though in strictness this rent should be received, yet of those of the last year only there are arrears, amounting to the considerable sum of 31,713 D<sup>o</sup> 2 Sg<sup>o</sup> 4 Pf. or (£. 4,756. 19 s. 2 d. sterling,) and no reliance can be placed on their being discharged. The greatest part is due from the smaller farmers.

(Translation.)

6.—Are many seizures made of the effects of those individuals, to get the taxes paid?

6.—As to the taxes, the Government facilitates their discharge, by allowing them to be paid in small instalments, and at such periods as are the least inconvenient to the contributors. It occurs therefore but very seldom that seizures are made for arrears of that nature. This is, however, not the case with regard to the rents; and whereas they were formerly paid without proceedings being instituted, and even generally without any previous notice being given; yet compulsory means must now very frequently be had recourse to for securing payment, and even these prove often unavailing, as is shown by the former answer.

7.—The results vary extremely, from the quality of the soil, its greater or less fertility, the quantity of labour which each of the estates may command, and even from the influence of the season on one and the same estate. It is therefore necessary to refer to individual estates, and to particular years.

It appears from the first Table, of a statement produced under the title of "Agricultural Notices," by a conscientious individual, that the expenses of production on the estate of Kopitkowo, exceeded in the year 1824 (when the market price was for Wheat, from 4 s. to 4 s. 6 d.; Rye, 1 s. 6 d.; Barley, 1 s. 2 1/2 d.; and Oats 1 1/2 d. per 1 1/2 bushel) 472 D<sup>o</sup> (or £. 70. 16 s. sterling) the amount for which the Grains were sold. Another Agriculturist calculates in his statement, his loss upon the farm of Subkaw to be still greater, namely 259 D<sup>o</sup> 25 Sg<sup>o</sup> (or £. 38. 19 s. 6 d. sterling) on a sale of 969 D<sup>o</sup> 4 Sg<sup>o</sup> (or £. 145. 7 s. 3 d. sterling\*).

In both calculations no notice has been taken of rent, in the former it is brought forward separately, amounting to 3,605 D<sup>o</sup> (or £. 540. 5 s. sterling), according to the cost of the land originally. Hence the result that the cost of production proves to be higher than the abovementioned prices of 4 s. or 4 s. 6 d. for Wheat; Rye, 1 s. 6 d.; Barley, 1 s. 2 1/2 d.; and Oats, 1 1/2 d. per 1 1/2 bushel. But it cannot be ascertained with sufficient accuracy, how much the expenses may be higher than the market price. The result of both calculations

\* In the latter calculations the prices were laid down somewhat lower, and also the expenses of transport were added to it, to which however no objection can be made.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(A.)  
continued.

Summe von R. 3,605 nach Sätzen nachgewiesen, die sich aus den vormaligen Erkäufen ergeben.

Es erhellet dass die produetions kosten höher zu stehen Kommen als die oben angegebenem Preise von 1 R. 10, 15 Sgr. für den Waitzen von 15 Sgr. für den Roggen, von 12 Sgr. für die Gerste, und von 9 Sgr. für den Haser.

Um wie viel sie aber höher steigen, lässt sich mit Genügen der Zuverlässigkeit nicht angeben.

Das mittlere Resultat beider Berechnungen würde einem Zuschlag von 20 pro cent involviren.

Zu bemerken ist aber, dass das Jahr 1824 ein vorzüglich ergiebiges und der Erbau durch einem reichen Körner ertrag besonders lohnend gewesen.

Bei einem minder ergiebigen Bau muss die Saehe noch mehr zum Naehttheil des Produceenten zu stehen Kommen.

Dass der Ausfall etwa durch höhere Preise gedeckt werde, ist nicht im Allgemeinen, am wenigsten für einen Bezirk zu behaupten in welchem dennoch selbst in minder segensreichen Jahren Getraide über das eigne Consumtions Bedürfniss theils erbaut, theils aus naher Gegend Zugeführt wird.

Es würde daher sehr weit läufiger Zusammenstellungen und Combinationen bedurfen um die Frage mit einiger Genauigkeit zu beantworten, selbst die Beantwortungs, Materialien zu sammeln.

Dazu ist aber mehr Zeit erforderlich als die gewünschte Besehleunigung der Antworten gewährt.

Wozu aber soll eine solche Berechnung führen, da es gewiss ist, dass der Verkehr sieh nicht nach den Produetions kosten richtet, dass die Naehtfrage einen weit entscheidenderen Einfluss auf die Steigung der Preise ausübt, und von der andern Seite, dass der Produceent auf einer dauernden Production für die Gewinnungskosten sieh nicht einlassen, sondern in Zeiten eilen wird, seinen Boden auf eine andere Art zu benutzen.

Ein grosser Theil der intelligenten Landwirthe est mit einer solehen Abänderung durch Einführung eines auf Verminderung der zu beackernden Fläche abzweckenden Wirthschafts Systems bereits vorgeschritten.

Der Verfasser des oben erwähnten Aufsatzes liefert sub III: zur vorläufigen Würdigung der sich hiernach umbildenden wirthschaftlichen Verhältnisse einen schätzenswerthen Beitrag indem er ersichtig macht, dass in seiner Gegend, da wo sonst 10,986 Morgen Akkerland unter dem Pfluge waren, jetzt nur noch 7,715 Morgen zum Körnerbau gebraucht, der übrige Theil aber mit 3,271 Morgen auf andere Weise benutzt wird.

Die Schaaftzuehlt bietet hiezu mit der in ihr liegenden Propagation einen Sehr lohnenden und grosser Ausdehnung fülligen Ausweg dar.

8.—Der Lohn für landwirthschaftliche Arbeiten beträgt nach Mittelsätzen die in dem bei weitem grössten Theile des Bezirks angewendet werden, 4 Sgr. 1/2/15 R. für den Tag. Er wird in der Regel in baaram Gelde gewährt. Eine Bezahlung in Produeten findet nur bei dem Erdruehe Statt, welche im Mittelverhältnisse mit den 10<sup>th</sup> Scheffel vergütet wird. Andere Naturalien werden

8.—Wie hoch ist der Lohn von landwirthschaftlicher Arbeit, und wird Sie mit baarem Gelde oder in Produeten bezahlt?

calculations leaves an average loss of 20 per cent.

(Translation.)

It is material to remark, that 1824 was a year extremely favourable, and remunerated agriculture with a rich harvest in a peculiar degree. A less plentiful crop will therefore prove still more prejudicial to the interests of the grower. That in such a case higher prices might counterbalance the deficiency of produce, cannot be generally maintained, and still less with regard to a district in which the production of Corn, even in years of less abundance, exceeds the consumption, and into which Grain is imported from the neighbouring country. It would then require very complicated comparisons and combinations to answer this question with accuracy, or even to collect together the requisite materials. To effect this more time will be necessary than is allowed for giving the requisite answers. But to what purpose will such a calculation serve, since it is certain that the market is not governed by the cost of production, but that the demand has a far more decided influence in raising prices; and that on the other hand, the grower will not be induced to continue production for the mere cost of cultivation, but will endeavour speedily to turn his land to other purposes? A great many intelligent agriculturists indeed have already effected this change, by introducing a system of husbandry that tends to diminish tillage.

The author of the abovementioned Statement presents sub. N° I. a valuable document relative to the proportionate alterations which rural economy has already undergone, and by which it appears that of 6,927 acres of tillage land that were formerly under the plough in his neighbourhood, only 4,865 acres are at this time occupied with the cultivation of Grain, and the remaining 2,062 acres are applied to other purposes.

The breeding of Sheep offers, by the propagation inherent in that branch of rural economy, a substitute no less remunerating than susceptible of extension.

3.—What is the amount of the Wages of Agricultural labour? Are they paid in money, or in kind?

8.—The Wages of agricultural labour in the greater part of the district, on an average amount to 4 Sg<sup>s</sup> (near five pence) a day, and which is generally paid in money; payment in kind is but seldom given, and it is rather customary that the labouring families who engage themselves on an estate, obtain tenements, garden ground, and, in some cases, fuel; they generally pay rent for these,

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(A.)  
continued.

den nur selten gewahrt im Gegentheil ist es üblich dass die Arbeits Familien zwar in dem Gute fur welche sie sich verbindlich machen, Wohnung, Gartenland und nach umstanden auch Feuerung finden, doch entrichten sie dafür gewöhnlich eine Miethe, die so weit sie reicht in den Zahlungs-Terminen auf das verdiente Lohn abgerechnet wird.

Dieser Lohn lässt sich nicht als eine variable Grösse betrachten, da es mit einer jährlichen Summe von 30 R. für den Kopf, eigentlich nicht mehr gewährt als das, was die Person an Brod, Salz, Kleidung und als Beitrag zu den öffentlichen abgaben und Anstalten bedarf, und was folglich nicht entzogen werden kann ohne die Arbeitskraft und Brauchbarkeit selbst zu schwächen.

Ausser diesen Hülfsarbeiten werden noch auf jedem Hofe für die daselbst vorkommenden Arbeiten, für die Pflege des Betrieb, und Nutzviehes Knechte und Mägde in verschiedenen Abstufungen gehalten, die einen Lohn von 30 R. bis 10 R. abwärts erhalten.

Auf einem bedeutenden Gute von mehreren Vorwerken, in welchem die Wirthschaft noch Kräftig betrieben wird, erreichen diese Lohne im Ganzen die Höhe von 800 bis 1,000 R. ausser der freien Ausspeisung.

Der sonst Stattgefunden Schaarwerk ist in den Domainen ganz, und in den adlichen Gütern grössttentheils abgeschaft und kann daher hier nicht weiter in Betracht kommen.

9.—Auch diese Frage lässt sich im allgemeinen nicht beantworten. Einigen Aufschluss giebt indess der Verfasser des Aufsatzes. "Landwirtschaftliche Notizen," (Sub. II.) indem er von einem ihm genau bekannten Güter Complexus von p. p. 20,000 Morgen, und an 2,000 Seelen, einen Schafstand von etwa 10,000 Häupter, und einem verhältnissmässigen Inventario von sonstigem Nutz und Betrieb vich, den Körnerbau auf 51,500 Scheffel, das Verkaufs. Quantum auf 15,700, das eigne Ankaufs, Quantum auf 6,600 Scheffel und folglich den fur die Stadt, Märkte bestimmten Ueberschuss auf 9,100 Scheffel angiebt.

Zu benieren ist:—

1.—Dass der in dieser Naelweisung erwähnte Getraideankauf sich auf die Fabrikation von Bier und Branntwein bezichtet, daher er auch nur bei den Gütern angegeben worden, die diesen Jndustriezweig betreiben.

2.—Dass der ueberschuss nicht als veiner national ueberschuss angesehen werden kann, sondorn dass die Städte daraus zuvörderst ihr eignes consumtions Bedürfniss entnehmen.

10.—Die öffentlichen Lasten unter welchen ohne Zweifel nicht bloss die abgaben an den Staat sondern auch die socialen Bedürfnisse fur Kirche, Schule, die Armen, die Unterhaltung der Wege und ähnliche gemennützliche einrichtungen verstanden worden, stehen in keinem festen Verhältnisse zur production, selbst in so weit sie den Boden betreffen, ist die Veranlagung in früheren Zeiten geschehen, und aus offenliegende Gründen als dergestalt feststehend normist worden, dass Spätere Veränderungen darauf keinen abändernden Einfluss haben.

9.—In welchem Verhältnisse steht der Ueberschuss an den Producten der Guter zu deren ganzen Production ?

10.—In welchem Verhältnisse stehen die öffentlichen Lasten aller art zu dem ueberschusse der production ?

which is deducted at the settlement, or quarter-day, from the wages they have earned. This price of labour, or amount of 30 dollars (£.4. 10s. sterling) a-head annually, yielding no more than what a person wants for bread, salt, clothing, taxes, and minor objects, cannot be diminished without lessening the power of labour and its usefulness.

Besides this description of labour, a number of servants, males and females, of different degrees, are employed in each farm, about other work of husbandry, and to attend the agricultural and grazing Cattle; they receive wages from 30 down to 10 dollars (£.4. 10s. to £.1. 10s. sterling.)

On a considerable estate, consisting of several farms, and where husbandry is still vigorously kept up, these wages amount as high as 800 to 1000 dollars (£.120 to £.150 sterling) besides free board. The duty work hitherto in use has been entirely abolished in the Royal Domains, and also for the greater part in the estates of noble and knightly tenure. It does not therefore come here into consideration.

(Translation.)

9.—What proportion does the net surplus of produce bear to the whole production?

9.—This question does not admit of a general answer. Some information is however given by the author of the Agricultural Notices, in his Statement, N° 11, by which he shows, that out of a lot of estates, comprehending about 12,600 acres, with about 2,000 souls, a stock of 10,000 Sheep, with a proportionate number of agricultural and grazing Cattle; the produce of Grain to have been 10,000 quarters, the quantity sold 3,040, of which 1,820 quarters remained, consequently, as the surplus quantity for the markets.

It must be observed:—

1.—That the quantity of Grain mentioned in this Statement, as being bought in, was supplied to the breweries and distilleries, and refers therefore only to those estates where that branch is still cultivated.

2.—That this surplus cannot be considered as the net surplus growth of the district, but that the towns first provide their own supply out of it.

10.—What proportion do the public taxes of every description bear to the surplus production?

10.—The public taxes, under which denomination is probably meant, not only those that are paid to the government, but also for churches, schools, the poor, repair of roads, and other similar institutions of public utility, have no determinate relation to the production. Even of such as are levied upon the land itself, the taxation was made in former times, and so far rendered permanent upon public grounds, that no subsequent changes had produced any alteration on it.

The other taxes extend partly to trade and industry, partly to luxury, and even to the good-will

Appendix,  
Nº 11.  
(A.)  
continued.

Die übrigen stehen theils mit dem Erwerbe und Ertrage theils mit dem Bedürfnisse, theils aber auch mit dem eignen guten Willen der Betroffenen in Verbindung, und sind daher keiner Schätzung unterworfen.

So viel lässt sich aber mit Gewissheit versichern, dass in Zeiten, da noch ein freieres Verkehr die Volker verband, gegenseitige aushilfe in den verschiedenartigen Erzeugnissen die Thätigkeit aller belebte und erlebte, und ihr einen nach ungezwungen Verhältnissen sich ergebenden aufmunternden Lohn verschaffte, alle diese Lasten, weit gefehlt drückend zu werden, selbst noch den untern klassen die mittel liessen, sich die natur und kiust produktionen des fernen und fernsten Auslandes anzueignen.

Es wird fernereinleuchten, dass wie der Einzelne in dem maasse als seine früheren Handelsgenossen sich von ihm trennen, sich mehr und mehr auf sich selbst zurückziehet, und sich selbst Rath zu schaffen sucht, dass eben so eine nation, in welcher intelligentie intensiv und extensiv von Jahr zu Jahr bemerkliche Fortschritte macht, die überdies das Wesentliche der Lebensbedürfnisse in reichem maasse besitzt, nicht an sich selbst verzweifeln, sondern das durch die Ungunst äusserer Verhältnisse gestörte Gleichgewicht auf eigenthümliche Weise durch den Wechsel sowohl Seiner Genüsse als der Benutzung Seiner Kräfte und Einsichten herzustellen, und sich auf sich selbst zu stützen wissen werde.

11.—Es ist darum gebeten worden, die Zeit der Beantwortung lässt sich aber nicht bestimmen.

12.—Diese Frage kann für jetzt nur in Beziehung auf die Einfuhr in Danzig beantwortet werden.

Sie kommt wie folgt zu stehen.

	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.
	Last.	Last.
1815	3,165	2,810
1816	14,858	1,325
1817	22,220	14,910
1818	31,802	5,117
1819	29,110	4,379
1820	27,721	5,657
1821	8,908	4,074
1822	3,507	1,122
1823	6,475	1,482
1824	11,580	4,280

Wieviel von diesen Quantitäten, die den Zoll berichtigt haben, sind von den Russischen, und wieviel von den oesterreichischen staaten gebraucht worden?

Wahrscheinlichkeit von den Russischen-oesterreichischen Polnischen provinzen.

Die näheren Nachrichten aus Thorn sind erbeuten, und deren Eingang ist, so weit es auch dort nicht an Feststellung der individuellen Thatsachen ankommt, binnen Kurzem zu erwarten.

Danzig, 22 August 1825,  
der Regierungs Praesident Rothe.

will of the individual, and cannot therefore be estimated.

(Translation.)

Thus much however can be asserted as obvious, that when once a more open intercourse connected the nations together, and reciprocal assistance from the various productions raised and promoted each other's activity, yielding to it in unrestrained course an encouraging remuneration, all those taxes, so far from having been found oppressive, allowed even to the lower classes the means of providing themselves with the produce and manufactures of nearer and remoter countries.

It is also obvious, that as an individual from whom his former commercial connections withdraw, will retire more and more within himself, and rely more upon his own means, so a nation with whom intellect, intensely as well as extensively, is advancing from year to year with considerable strides, and which moreover possesses in abundance all the necessaries for subsistence, will not despair, but will know how, by means of reducing her enjoyments, and by improving on her exertions and experience, to restore the balance disturbed by unfavourable external circumstances, and learn to rely upon her own resources.

11.—What quantities of the different kinds of Grain, have been shipped down the Vistula, from the year 1815 to the year 1825, that paid the duty at the custom-house at Thorn?

11.—This question can only be answered here as far as it regards the importation into Dantzig. The quantities imported are as follows:

	Qrs. of Wheat.	Qrs. of Rye.
1815	36,793	32,666
1816	172,724	15,403
1817	258,307	173,329
1818	369,698	59,485
1819	388,404	50,906
1820	322,256	65,762
1821	103,555	47,360
1822	40,775	13,043
1823	75,275	17,228
1824	134,617	49,755

How much of these quantities that paid duty has been imported from the Russian, and how much from the Austrian dominions?

Detailed accounts from Thorn have been requested, and may be shortly expected.

ROTHE,  
President of Government.

Dantzig, 22d August 1825.

## Appendix, N° 11. (B.)

## KLEINE LANDWIRTHSCHAFTLICHE NOTIZEN.

Kopitkowo, den 16 Juni 1825.—JULIUS PREIN.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(B.)

I.—EINIGE summarische Angaben über die Productions Kosten des Getraide und ihr Verhältniss zu dem Ertrage desselben bei dem Gute Kopitkowo, welches einen umfang von 3,200 Morgen Magdeb: Akkerland und 800 Morgen Wiesen hat. Die Data hierzu sind aus dem Wirthschafts Jahre 1824/25 genommen, wo das Getraide Netto Provenue vom Markte geholt hat: pro Scheffel Waitzen, 45 Sgr. Roggen, 13-14 Sgr. Erbsen, 20 Sgr. Gerste, 14 Sgr. und in welchem Jahre von der vorbenannten Akkerfläche circa 1650 Morgen mit Getraide aller Art bestanden war.

Es ist für Getraide aller Art pro 1824/25 baar ein gekommen	2,553	R°
Alle direeten Wirthschafts Ausgaben betragen	3,408	—
Hierz von trifft auf die Schäferei mit Anrechnung des verbrauchten Getraides, und des Lolins der Schäfer	383	“
Bleiben Product Kosten des Getraides	3,025	—
Also kommt das Getraide Conto in Nachtheil	472	—
Die Zinsen vom Einkaufs Capital des Guts betragen	3,000	“
Die darauf haftenden Abgaben	255	“
Die Zinsen vom Betriebs Capital	350	“
Mithin würde bei dem blosen Akkerbau ein <i>Minus</i> entstehen von	4,077	R°

II.—UNGEFAEHRE ANGABEN des Getraide Erbaues einiger neben einander liegender Güter, und der Quantität dessen was sie zu Markte führen.

NAMEN DER GÜTER.	Scheffelzahl des Getraides welches sie erbauen.	Davon führen sie zu Markte an Scheffel.	Kaufen dagegen für ihre Brennereien an Scheffel.
Ostrowitt	12,000	2,400	1,000
Kopitkowo	10,000	4,000	—
Alt Jahn	8,000	3,800	—
Borkau	7,000	800	3,600
Bielsk	8,000	3,200	—
Brodden	6,500	1,500	2,000
Summa	51,500	15,700	6,600

ANGABE DES VERHALTNISSES nach welchem in den vorbenannten Gütern die dem Getraidebau zugewiesene Akkerfläche wegen der herabgesunkenen Getraide-Preise, während der letzten 3 bis 4 Jahren, verringert worden ist.

NAMEN DER GÜTER.	Diese widmeten vor 8 Jahren dem Getraidebau von ihren Areale.	Widmen ihm dagegen jetzt nur.	Haben daher dem Getraidebau entzogen.
Ostrowitt	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$
Kopitkowo	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{7}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Bielsk	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
Alt Jahn	$\frac{2}{3}$	wird jetzt nur $\frac{1}{3}$ Akker	$\frac{1}{3}$
Brodden	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
Borkau	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

## Translation of Appendix, N° 11. (B.)

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

Kopitkowo, 16th June 1825.—JULIUS PREHN.

(Translation.)

I.—ACCOUNT of the Expenses of Production, and of the Proportion they bear to the Produce of Grain, during the agricultural Year of 18<sup>24</sup><sub>25</sub>, on the Estate of Kopitkowo, containing about 2,018 acres of arable Land, and 504 acres of Pasturage, of which about 1,040 acres were cultivated with Grains of every description. The Grains sold in the market fetched the following prices; viz. Wheat, 4s. 6d.; Rye, from 1s. 3<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>d. to 1s. 5d.; Peas, 2s.; and Barley, 1s. 5d. per scheffel of 1,55 bushel.

Money entered in the year 18 <sup>24</sup> <sub>25</sub> , for different kinds of Grain sold,	£. s. d.
M° 2,553 Dollars	383 9 — sterling
Amount of all the expenses of Management, 3,408 Dollars	£. 511 4 —

## Discharge:

To the account of the Flock, Corn consumed, and Wages to the shepherds, 383 D <sup>l</sup>	57 19 —
Cost of production	<u>453 5 —</u>
Loss on Corn	70 16 —
For Interest on the purchase capital, originally, 3,000 D <sup>l</sup>	450 — —
Taxcs levied upon the land, 255 D <sup>l</sup>	38 5 —
Interest on the husbandry capital employed, 350 D <sup>l</sup>	<u>52 10 —</u>
The cultivation of Grain alone would bring a loss of 4,077 D <sup>l</sup> , or	£. 611 11 — sterling.

II.—ACCOUNT of the approximate Production of Grain, of the following neighbouring Estates, and of the Quantities they bring to market.

ESTATES.	Their Produce of Grain.	Of which they brought to Market.	Bought in for their Distilleries.
Ostrowitt	In Quarters. 2,330	Quarters. 465	Quarters. 190
Kopitkowo	1,940	775	—
Alt Jahn	1,550	735	—
Borkau	1,360	155	700
Bielsk	1,550	620	—
Brodden	1,270	290	390
	10,000 qu.	3,040 qu.	1,280 qu.

ESTIMATE of the Decrease in the Cultivation of Grain, in the above-mentioned Estates, since the last three or four years, resulting from the Decline of the prices of Grain.

ESTATES.	Tillage Land cultivated 8 years ago.	Land presently cultivated.	Cultivation of Corn diminished.
Ostrowitt	2/3	2/5	4/15 —
Kopitkowo	2/3	7/15	3/15
Bielsk	2/3	4/9	2/9
Alt Jahn	2/3	1/2	1/6
Brodden	2/3	4/9	2/9
Borkau	2/3	3/5	1/15

(continued.)

## Appendix, N° 11. (B.)—continued.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(B.)  
continued.

III.—UEBERSICHT in welchem Verhältniss in den unten benannten Gütern die dem Getraidebau zugewiesen gewesene Akkerfläche wegen der herabgesetzten Getraide-Preise, sich verringert hat.

NAMEN DER GÜTER.	Flächenraum derselben nach Magdeburgi- schem maas.	Diese widmeten in früherer Zeit dem Getraidebau, und zwar $\frac{2}{3}$ .	Widmen ihm jetzt nur.	Und haben sonach dem Getraidebau entzogen.	Betrag der Akkerfläche.
Ostrowitt	- - -	3,840	2,560	$\frac{2}{3}$ 1,536	1,024
Kopitkowo	- - -	3,200	2,133 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{7}{3}$ 1,493 $\frac{1}{3}$	640
Alt Jahn	- - -	2,560	1,706 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1,280	426 $\frac{2}{3}$
Borkau	- - -	2,240	1,493 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ 1,344	149 $\frac{1}{3}$
Bielsk	- - -	2,560	1,706 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{9}$ 1,137 $\frac{7}{9}$	568 $\frac{4}{9}$
Brodden	- - -	2,080	1,386 $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{9}$ 924 $\frac{4}{9}$	462 $\frac{2}{3}$
		10,986 $\frac{2}{3}$		7,715 $\frac{5}{9}$	3,271 $\frac{1}{3}$

Translation of Appendix, N° 11. (B.)—*continued.*

III.—ESTIMATE of the area of Tillage Land, withdrawn from the Cultivation of Grain,  
in the following Estates, since the decline of the Prices of Grain.

(Translation.)

ESTATES.	Their Area.	$\frac{2}{3}$ of their extent formerly cultivated with Grain.	Present Cultivation only.	Withdrawn from the cultivation of Grain.	Extent of Land less cultivated.
Ostrowitt	2,421	1,614	2/5	968 2/5	645 3/5
Kopitkowo	2,017	1,344 2/3	7/15	941 1/5	403 7/15
Alt Jahn	1,614	1,076 —	1/2	807	269 —
Borkau	1,412	941 1/3	3/5	847 1/5	94 2/15
Bielsk	1,614	1,076 —	4/9	717 1/3	358 2/3
Brodden	1,312	874 2/3	4/9	583 1/9	291 5/9
		6,926 1/3	4,864 $\frac{11}{15}$	2,061 $\frac{11}{15}$	

## Appendix, N° 1 t. (C.)

## BRIEF des HERRN ROTHE, die Amt Subkau und Sobberitz betreffend.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(C.)

Ew. Wohlgeboren,

HABE ich die Ehre auf die gefallige Zuschrift von gestern ganz ergebenst zu erwiedern, dass sich eine ganz allgemeine Uebersicht von dem Vorhältnisse der Ackerfläche zu dem Pachtertrage ohne einen zu grossen Zeitaufwand nicht zusammen stellen lässt; ich trage aber kein Bedenken einige Beispiele mitzutheilen.

Das Amt Subkau nämlich misst in seinen vier Vorwerken 4,843 Morgen, und ist zu einer Pacht von R° 3,683,20 Sgr. 9 Pf; also, mit  $3/4$  R° per Morgen veranschlagt worden, jedoch in einer viel günstigeren Zeit, und nur im Stande mittelst der ausgebreiteten Schafzucht die Pacht aufzubringen.

Das viel näher an Danzig belegne Amt Sobberitz enthält in seinen beiden Vorwerken, 2,724 Morgen, 98 □ Ruthen, und Soll, 1,057 R° 16 Sgr. Pacht bringen. Zwey Pächter hinter einander Sind aber bey dieser nicht viel mehr als  $1/3$  R° pro Morgen betragenden Pacht zahlungsunfähig geworden, und der jetzige erhält sich im Vermögen seiner angebrachten Capitalien und der gleich vom Anfang mit einem Resultat eingeführten Schafzucht.

Es wird mich freuen, wenn diese Beispiel genügend befunden werden.

Genehmigen Ew. Hochwohlgeb. die Versicherung der ausgezeichnetsten,

Danzig, 27 Aug. 1825.

Ergebnheit.  
Rothe.

## Translation of the above.

Mr. ROTHE'S LETTER, in explanation of some parts of his Answers to the Questions proposed to him.

Appendix,  
N° 11.  
(C.)  
continued.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and beg to remark, that much time will be required for giving a general view of the proportion which the extent of all the agricultural lands bears to the rent paid for them. I can, however, with confidence, state the following facts:—

The estate of Lubkaw, containing four farms of 4,843 morgen (3,054 acres), pays a rent of 3,683 dollars, 20 silver gr. or  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollars per morgen (£.552. 11s. 8d. sterling, or 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre.) This rent was fixed at a much more favourable period, and can only be paid now, in consequence of the extensive breed of sheep on the farms.

The estate of Sobberitz, near Danzig, containing 2,724 morgen, 98 square ruthen (1,718 acres) pays 1,057 dollars, 16 silver gr. (or, £.158. 12s. 7d. sterling). But two farmers of this estate, which does not yield much more than the third of a dollar per morgen (near 1s. 10d. per acre), became insolvent one after the other. The present occupier having, at the beginning, introduced the breeding of sheep with some success, preserves the capital which he has advanced.

I shall be happy if these instances will prove satisfactory, and beg you to accept, &c. &c. &c.

Danzig, 27th August 1825.

Rothe.

## Appendix, N° 12.

CULTIVATION OF AN ESTATE BELONGING TO BARON ——,  
DIVIDED INTO FOUR FARMS.

THE Estate of —— belonging to Baron ——, consists of nearly 10,000 Berlin morgen, about 6,300 English acres, of which 6,000 morgen is arable land, 200 meadow, 2,000 woods, and the remainder barren heaths and sandy poor soil, not worth ploughing without manure.

Appendix,  
N° 12.

The good arable land is managed in four farms.

## 1st.

1,800 morgen, or 1,200 acres of a good loamy soil is cultivated in a nine years rotation, as follow :

1st Year, a summer fallow manured.

2d „ Wheat and Rye, with Clover, sowed in the March or April following.

3d „ Clover gypsumed in the spring ; cut twice for hay.

4th „ Clover pastured, broken up in October.

5th „ Potatoes.

6th „ Barley.

7th „ Half fallow, part drilled Beans, of which some are cut green, and part Vetches for soiling.

8th „ Wheat and Rye.

9th „ Barley and Oats.

200 Morgen of Meadow, and 45 morgens of Grass inclosures, for mares and foals.

This farm has a flock of a thousand sheep.

## 2d Farm.

700 Morgens of good loamy soil in a six years rotation.

1st Year, a summer fallow.

2d „ Wheat and Rye.

3d „ Barley and Oats sowed with Clover.

4th, 5th and 6th pastured.

A flock of 1,000 sheep.

## 3d Farm, loamy soil, in a rotation of seven years.

1st Year summer fallow.

2d „ Wheat and Rye.

3d „ Pease.

4th „ Oats with Clover, for pasture.

5th, 6th and 7th years, Pasture.

A flock of 1,000 sheep.

## 4th Farm, more sandy soil, with a rotation, the same as N° 2

A flock of 1,000 sheep.

Besides the flocks of 4,000 sheep, the live stock consists of 45 milch cows, 25 young cattle, 50 plough oxen, 25 farming horses, and 50 brood mares and foals.

The three farms 2d, 3rd and 4th, are surrounded by about 3,000 acres of barren heath, on which the flocks of sheep occasionally run.

## Appendix, N° 13.

Appendix,  
N° 13.

EIN Schiff kostet in Preussen zu bauen von f. 240 bis f. 260 die Preussische Last, welche gleich ist mit 1½ Ton British Register.

Es sind in diesem Jahre Contraete zu f. 115 bis florins, (3 to a dollar,) 150 p<sup>r</sup> last für Schiffe zu bauen ohne Takelagie gemacht worden.

Ein Preussisches dreymastiges Schiff von 414 Preussischen Lasten gross kostet jetzt zu einer Fahrt nach England auf 3 Monate auszurüsten, wie folget :

## 1. An Heuer :

1 Schiffer	- - -	a' f. 90	p <sup>r</sup> monat, macht p <sup>r</sup> 3 monat	- - -	f. 270	-
1 Steuerman	- - -	a' f. 54	- - -	- - -	162	-
1 Zimerman	- - -	a' f. 40 ½	- - -	- - -	121	15
1 Botsmann	- - -	a' f. 33	- - -	- - -	99	-
6 Matrosen	- - -	a' f. 27	p <sup>r</sup> mann p <sup>r</sup> monat	- - -	486	-
4 Jungmänner	- - -	a' f. 20 ½	- - -	- - -	243	-
5 Halbmaner	- - -	a' f. 13 ½	- - -	- - -	202	15
1 Tunge	- - -	a' f. 13 ½	- - -	- - -	40	15
20 Mann	- - -	Betrag der Heuer auf 3 Monat			f. 1,624	15 g <sup>n</sup>

## An Proviant :

1/ Für den Schiffer Entschädigung, für Thee, Zucker, und sonstigen Kleinigkeiten die nicht zum gewöhnlichen Proviant gehören,  
a' f. 30 p<sup>r</sup> Monat - - - - - f. 90 -

2/ Für jeden Kopf macht die in der Musterungs Rolle bestimmte.

## Verproviantirung :

1 lb. Rindfleisch oder ½ lb. Schweinfleisch	per tag.
1 lb. Brodt	-
1 lb. Butter	p <sup>r</sup> woche.
½ Scheffel Erbsen	p <sup>r</sup> monat.
½ Scheffel Graupen	p <sup>r</sup> monat.
1 Quart Bier	p <sup>r</sup> tag.

Dieses beträgt nach jetzigen Preisen auf 3 Monate für 20 Mann :

792 lb. Rindfleisch	- -	a' f. 17 ½ p <sup>r</sup> 100lb.	- - -	f. 135	23
528 lb. Schweinfleisch	- -	a' f. 19 ½ p <sup>r</sup> 100lb.	- - -	102	3
1,680 lb. Brodt	- - -	a' f. 6 p <sup>r</sup> 100lb.	- - -	100	24
252 lb. Butter	- - -	a' f. ½ p <sup>r</sup> lb.	- - -	84	-
17 ½ Scheffel Erbsen	- -	a' f. 2 p <sup>r</sup> scheffel	- - -	34	-
8 ½ Scheffel Graupen	- -	a' f. 4 ½ p <sup>r</sup> scheffel	- - -	38	7
14 Oxhost Bier	- -	a' f. 9 p <sup>r</sup> oxhost	- - -	126	-
1 Tonne Salz	- -	- - - - -	- - -	45	-
1 Anker Brantwein	- -	- - - - -	- - -	12	-
2 Faden Brennholz	- -	a' f. 16	- - -	32	-
Betrag der Proviantirung auf 3 Monate					f. 799 27 g <sup>n</sup>

Die in diesem Aufsatze benannte Geld Sorte ist f. oder Gulden Preussisch Courant wovon 20 jetzt £.1. Sterl<sup>z</sup> ausmachen. f. 1 ist also gleich 1/ sterling.

Translation of Appendix, N° 13.  
With the Calculations in English Denominations.

THE costs of Ship-building in Prussia are from 240 to 260 florins (£.12 to £.13 sterling) the Prussian Last, which is equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ton British Register. (Translation.)

Contracts have been made this year, for building Ships at fl. 115 to fl. 150 (£.5. 15s. to £.7. 10s. sterling) per last, without the rigging.

The expenses of fitting out a Prussian three mast Ship of 414 Last (580 Tons) on a voyage to England for three months, are as follows :

1. Wages :	£. s. d.
1 Captain - - - £.4. 10s. per month, making for 3 months -	13 10 -
1 Mate - - - 2. 14s. - - - - -	8 2 -
1 Carpenter - - - 2. os. 6d. - - - - -	6 1 6
1 Boatswain - - - 1. 13s. - - - - -	4 19 -
6 Sailors - - - 1. 7s. each - - - - -	24 6 -
4 Ditto - - - 1. os. 3d. - - - - -	12 3 -
5 Ditto (half men) - 13s. 6d. - - - - -	10 2 6
1 Cabin Boy - - - 13s. 6d. - - - - -	2 - 6
20 Men; their Amount of Wages for 3 Months - - - - -	81 4 6

Provisions :

1. Indemnification to the Captain, for Tea, Sugar, £. s. d. and sundry articles not belonging to the regular Provisions, at £. 1. 10s. a month - - - - -	4 10 -
2. Provisions for each head, as specified in the Muster- roll ; viz.	

One pound of Beef, or half a pound of Pork - - - - -	a day.
One pound of Bread - - - - -	
One quart and a half of Beer - - - - -	
One pound of Butter - - - - -	a week.
Twenty-two pounds of Peas - - - - -	
Eleven pounds of Grots - - - - -	a month.

Amounting for 20 Men, during three Months, as follows :

792 Pounds of Beef, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ shillings per hundred weight - - - - -	6 15 9
528 D° of Pork, at 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ - - - - -	5 2 1
1,680 D° Bread, at 6s. - - - - -	5 - 10
252 D° Butter, at 4 pence a pound - - - - -	4 4 -
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel of Peas, at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel - - - - -	1 14 -
13 Bushel of Grots, at 2s. 11d. - - - - -	1 18 3
14 Hogsheads of Beer, at 9s. per hogshead - - - - -	6 6 -
1 Ton of Salt - - - - -	2 5 -
1 Barrel of Brandy - - - - -	12 -
Fuel - - - - -	1 12 -
Total Amount - - - - -	£. 39 19 11
	121 4 5

(signed) F. Hoene.

Danzig, 18th of August 1825.

Appendix, N° 13<sup>o</sup>.Appendix,  
N° 13<sup>o</sup>.

## ACCOUNTS OF CORN EXPORTED FROM DANTZIC

In	Exported from Dantzie.						Barrels.	
	WHEAT.			RYE.				
	for England.	for other Countries.	TOTAL.	for England.	for other Countries.	TOTAL.		
1791	-	-	12,119	-	-	-	-	
1792	-	-	9,583	-	-	-	15,164	
1793	-	-	16,555	-	-	-	17,054	
1794	6,244	12,529	18,773	1,395	10,099	1,149	-	
1795	4,283	9,491	13,774	-	179	179	-	
1796	20,407	6,474	26,881	3,708	4,964	8,672	-	
1797	17,496	6,488	23,984	803	6,879	7,682	-	
1798	18,357	7,991	26,348	335	532	858	-	
1799	16,713	8,311	25,024	1,253	11,400	12,653	-	
1800	37,202	3,661	40,864	1,740	474	2,214	-	
1801	33,748	3,855	37,603	2,171	7,421	9,592	-	
1802	27,028	25,388	52,416	1,402	22,220	23,622	-	
1803	11,725	22,514	34,239	533	28,338	28,871	-	
1804	23,747	18,040	41,787	213	9,111	9,324	-	
1805	33,274	11,646	44,920	-	943	943	-	
1806	3,109	2,765	5,874	-	-	-	-	
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1810	-	-	19,135	-	-	-	-	
1811	-	-	4,284	-	-	-	-	
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1814	5,631	186	5,817	-	1,263	1,263	-	
1815	149	1,330	1,479	-	218	218	-	
1816	7,183	5,638	12,821	623	2,580	3,203	-	
1817	13,898	7,264	21,142	1,902	11,018	12,915	-	
1818	24,669	2,278	26,947	671	3,407	4,078	-	
1819	93	11,639	11,732	2	2,294	2,296	-	
1820	1,424	28,577	30,001	396	3,142	3,448	-	
1821	2,614	7,667	10,281	-	969	969	1,229	
1822	419	2,152	2,571	-	40	40	2,324	
1823	909 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,442 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,352	-	5,367	5,367	15,296	
1824	1,867	3,429	5,296	-	478	478	54,533	
1825 to 16th August	5,662	1,357	7,019	106	808	914	4,883	

Dantzie, the 23d August 1823.

IN the List above, the lasts exported contain  $56\frac{1}{2}$  sheffels, those of the Stocks, may be rated at 60 sheffels. The Stocks at Elbing, at end of 1817, 1819, 1821, and 1824, are not yet got.

The Average Prices in sterling money, for the Years 1791 to 1821 inclusive, are struck from the highest and lowest exchanges in each month, but without taking the quantity at each price, this not being known. The average prices from 1822, are struck from the average weekly prices and exchanges. These are the market prices from the granary. The prices at Elbing, in the years of exportation, are much the same as at Dantzie. There being no regular course of exchange at Dantzie, in the years 1809 to 1813 inclusive, the average of that at Konigsberg is taken for these years. The last is rated, previous to 1821, at  $10\frac{3}{4}$  quarters.

Appendix, N° 13<sup>a</sup>.

AND ELBING, FROM THE YEAR 1791 TO 1825.

Appendix,  
N° 13<sup>a</sup>.

Exported from Elbing.		Stock end of the Year.			Average Prices per Quarter at Dantzig, of Wheat at Market.	In
WHEAT.	RYE.	Dantzig.		Elbing.		
		WHEAT.	RYE.	WHEAT.		
Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	s. d.	
12,327	2,449	-	-	-	35/5	- 1791
11,802	10,263	-	-	-	29/9	- 1792
12,359	14,266	-	-	-	32/10	- 1793
6,898	5,721	-	-	-	36/8	- 1794
9,830	-	-	-	-	62/7	- 1795
12,760	8,261	-	-	-	56/	- 1796
9,226	2,958	-	-	-	33/	- 1797
10,377	1,905	-	-	-	32/11 1/2	- 1798
7,637	2,648	-	-	-	45/2	- 1799
11,871	321	-	-	-	76/	- 1800
8,507	3,559	-	-	-	80/6	- 1801
12,393	10,788	-	-	-	54/2	- 1802
9,575	13,464	-	-	-	46/-	- 1803
10,048	3,476	-	-	-	52/8	- 1804
11,759	743	-	-	-	73/2	- 1805
403	181	-	-	-	58/2	- 1806
-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1807
-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1808
950	-	-	-	-	-	- 1809
5,108	-	-	-	-	46/11	- 1810
2,630	-	-	-	-	37/8	- 1811
171	-	-	-	-	-	- 1812
7,603	1,785	-	-	-	-	- 1813
3,778	1,858	2,043	1,976	-	47/	- 1814
991	761	2,436	545	2,000	46/4	- 1815
3,462	2,108	2,970	1,104	900	51/8	- 1816
4,506	6,089	2,928	2,006	-	78/6	- 1817
5,031	3,533	7,272	1,910	773	64/11	- 1818
1,384	1,629	24,020	1,400	-	41/5	- 1819
3,450	2,294	21,288	2,084	3,823	32/7	- 1820
1,732	567	19,126	3,364	-	25/3	- 1821
1,653	66	19,578	1,936	5,515	31/	- 1822
1,148	1,716	19,100	800	5,993	27/8	- 1823
437	88	22,296	2,397	-	23/7	- 1824
-	-	-	-	-	23/6	{to 16th August 1825}

In 1806 the port was blockaded till Autumn by the Swedes, and the war with England limited the trade. In 1807, 1808, 1809, 1812, and 1813, the export from Dantzig was prevented by the French; in 1810 and 1811, it was circumscribed. In these two latter years, the Wheat went only to England; and the Grain exported from Elbing in the French times, could also only go thither. No Rye must have been exported in these years.

Dantzig,  
the 23d August 1825.

(signed) Alex. Gibson.

(N° 14 and 15 have been withdrawn, being only Duplicates.)

## Appendix, N° 16.

BERLINER GETRAIDE-PREIS-COURANT vom Jahre 1815 bis zum Jahre 1825, von Joh: Friedrich Feller vereideter Waagen und Getreide-Mackler.

JAHRE.	MONATHE.	WEITZEN, Wispel.	ROGGEN, Wispel.	ERBSEN, Wispel.	GERSTE, Wispel.	HAFER, Wispel.	WECHSEL COURS.
1815.	März 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 74	M° 53	M° 46	M° 35	M° 30	M° G <sup>a</sup> 5 21 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	D° gelb. - - 68	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 63	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 68	48	—	31	28	5 21 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— gelb. - - 66	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 63	—	—	—	—	—
1816.	März 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 63	—	—	—	—	6 12
—	—	— gelben - - 60	43	42	42	28	—
—	Sept. 16	— 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 84	60	46	50	35	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— weissen - - 88	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	— gelben - - 81	—	—	—	—	—
1817.	März 14	— 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 118	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	per May 68	64	56	34 6 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 114	—	per May 60	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	— 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 80	58	60	50	32	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 76	—	per Nov. 52	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 70	—	—	—	—	—
1818.	März 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 86	May 55	65	May 50	35	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	Schlesien - - 88	May - 50	—	May - 37	—	—
—	—	— gelben - - 86	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 80	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 85	56	—	52	33	6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	Schlesien - - 95	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	— gelben - - 86	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 80	—	—	—	—	—
1819.	März 16	Schlesien - - 66	44	May - 56	40	25	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 62	—	May - 50	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 55	37	46	34-36	30	6 21
—	—	Schlesien - - 54	—	—	—	—	—
1820.	März 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 45	May 35	May - 39	May 29	24	6 22
—	—	Schlesien - - 48	May - 32	—	May - 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
—	—	— gelb. - - 44	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 16	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 50, 52	30	30-28	26	20	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	R°	R°	R°	R°	R°	R°
1821.	März 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 52	30	26	21	17	7 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 50	May - 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 24-22	May - 19	May - 15	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 46	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 50	24	23	21	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 48	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	— weissen - - 55	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 44	—	—	—	—	—
1822.	März 16	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 44	25	20	18	15	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 42	May 23-22	—	Poln. - 15	Poln. - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 38	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 42	25	36-34	20-18	—	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 38	—	Poln. 16-15	20	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 36	—	—	Poln. - 18	—	—
1823.	März 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 48	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36	—	—	—	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 44	May 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38	38	28-27	25	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 44	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 22	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 44	22	30	17	16	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 40	—	—	Poln. - 13	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 38	—	—	—	—	—
1824.	März 19	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	18	15	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 42	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	— weissen - - 48	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 40	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 30	17	18	11	15	6 20 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 26	May - 17	May - 20	Poln. - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poln. - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
—	—	— weissen - - 34	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 24	—	—	—	—	—
1825.	März 15	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 36	18	22	alte - 12	14	6 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	— gelben - - 32	—	May - 20	May - 16	Poln. - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
—	—	— weissen - - 40	—	—	May - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 30	—	—	—	—	—
—	July 26	Poln. 1 <sup>ma</sup> - - 32	16	22	alte - 10	12	6 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— gelben - - 27	Aug. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	—	bruch - 15	Pommerscher	—
—	—	— weissen - - 34	—	—	Saal - 17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	—
—	—	Mecklenb. - - 26	—	—	Poln. - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

Translation of Appendix, N° 16, and the Prussian rendered into English Money and Measure.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRICES OF GRAIN at BERLIN, in the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

YEAR.	MONTH.	WHEAT, per Quarter.	RYE, per Quarter.	PEAS, per Quarter.	BARLEY, per Quarter.	OATS, per Quarter.	RATE OF EXCHANGE.
1815.	March 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 45 10	35 -	28 5	21 11	18 8	Doll. Groschen. 5 21 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— 2 <sup>d</sup> - 42 -	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenburg 38 9	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 42 -	29 8	—	19 4	17 6	5 21 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	— 2 <sup>d</sup> - 40 8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Mecklenburg 38 9	—	—	—	—	—
1816.	March 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 38 9	—	—	—	—	6 12
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 37 5	26 6	25 10	25 10	17 6	—
—	Sept. 16	d° 1 <sup>st</sup> - 52 4	37 5	28 5	31 -	21 11	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	d° high red 54 11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 50 4	—	—	—	—	—
1817.	March 14	d° 1 <sup>st</sup> - 73 -	45 2	May 39 5	34 10	21 4	6 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 71 -	42 -	May 37 5	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	d° 1 <sup>st</sup> - 49 8	36 2	37 5	31 -	20 -	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 47 2	—	Nov. 32 4	—	—	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 43 3	—	—	—	—	—
1818.	March 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 53 7	34 2	—	May 31 -	21 11	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	Silesia - - 55 6	May 31 -	40 -	May 23 3	—	—
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 53 7	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 49 8	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 52 11	34 10	—	16 10	20 8	6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	Silesia - - 58 11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 53 7	—	—	—	—	—
1819.	March 16	Silesia - - 40 8	27 1	May 34 10	24 6	15 6	6 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 38 9	—	May 31 -	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 34 2	23 3	28 5	21 11	18 8	6 21
—	—	Silesia - - 33 8	—	—	—	—	—
1820.	March 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 27 9	21 11	May 23 11	18 - 2	14 10	6 22
—	—	Silesia - - 29 8	May 20 -	—	15 10	—	—
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 27 1	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 16	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 31 8	18 8	18 2	16 - 2	12 - 3	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1821.	March 15	d° 1 <sup>st</sup> - 32 4	—	May 16 2	12 11	May 10 4	7 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 31 -	6	May 14 2	11 7	May 9 4	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 28 5	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 31 -	14 10	14 2	12 11	10 -	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 29 8	—	—	—	Polish 9 -	—
—	—	d° white - 34 2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 27 1	—	—	—	—	—
1822.	March 16	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 27 1	16 2	12 3	11 -	Polish 9 4	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 25 10	May 14 -	—	—	Polish 7 9	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 23 11	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 25 10	15 6	21 11	11 7	—	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 23 11	—	—	Polish 10 -	12 2	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 22 7	—	—	—	Pol. 11 -	—
1823.	March 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 29 8	23 3	—	—	—	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 27 1	—	23 3	16 2	15 6	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 27 1	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 22	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 27 1	13 7	18 8	10 4	9 8	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 24 6	—	—	—	Polish 7 9	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 23 3	—	—	—	—	—
1824.	March 19	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 27 9	13 11	16 2	11 -	9 -	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 25 10	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	d° white - 29 8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 24 6	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sept. 14	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 18 8	10 4	10 8	7 1	9 -	6 20 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 16 2	May 10 4	May 12 3	Polish 6 9	Pol. 7 1	—
—	—	d° white - 21 4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 14 10	—	—	—	—	—
1825.	March 15	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 22 7	11 -	May 13 7	old - 7 5	8 9	6 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 20 -	—	May 12 3	May 9 8	Polish 7 1	—
—	—	d° white - 24 6	—	—	—	May 7 1	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 18 8	—	—	—	—	—
—	July 26	Polish 1 <sup>st</sup> - 20 -	9 8	13 7	old - 6 2	7 5	6 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	—	d° 2 <sup>d</sup> - 16 10	Aug. 9 -	—	Saal 10 6	—	—
—	—	d° white - 21 4	—	—	Polish 7 9	Pomer. 7 4	—
—	—	Meeklenburg 16 2	—	—	—	—	—

Made out by John Frederick Feller, sworn Corn Broker at Berlin.

## Appendix, N° 17.

Appendix,  
N° 17.

NACHWEISUNG der in BERLIN, in dem Zeitraume vom Jahre 1774 bis 1824, am Martini Tage zu lande Maktgängig gewesenen Durchschnitts Preise sämtlicher GETRAIDE-ARTEN.

JAHR.	WEITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE, Grosse.		GERSTE, Kleine.		HAFER.				
	Scheffel.		Scheffel.		Scheffel.		Scheffel.		Scheffel.				
	R°	gg.	M°	R°	gg.	M°	R°	gg.	M°	R°	gg.	M°	
1774	-	-	-	1 15	-		1 20	6		- 18	3	- 13	-
1775	-	-	-	1 13	8	1 4 3	- 23	8	- 20	6	- 17	3	
1776	-	-	-	1 5	6	- 22 3	- 19	6	- 18	6	- 13	6	
1777	-	-	-	1 7	-	- 20 6	- 18	3	- 16	3	- 13	6	
1778	-	-	-	1 12	-	1 - -	- 18	6	- 17	6	- 13	3	
1779	-	-	-	1 4	9	- 23 -	- 16	4	- 15	6	- 12	6	
1780	-	-	-	1 8	9	1 5 9	- 19	8	- 18	-	- 15	3	
1781	-	-	-	1 11	6	1 8 6	- 23	6	- 23	-	- 18	2	
1782	-	-	-	1 11	6	1 8 6	1 2 9	1 1 9	- 23	6	- 20	-	
1783	-	-	-	1 18	9	1 9 9	1 1 9	- 23	6	- 17	-		
1784	-	-	-	1 15	-	1 4 6	1 1 10	1 - 6	- 17	-	- 17	-	
1785	-	-	-	1 18	6	1 9 -	- 23	6	- 21	-	- 18	-	
1786	-	-	-	1 21	8	1 10 6	- 23	6	- 21	-	- 16	-	
1787	-	-	-	1 13	6	1 4 -	- 21	6	- 18	9	- 15	9	
1788	-	-	-	1 17	9	1 5 9	1 - -	- 22	-	- 18	4		
1789	-	-	-	2 3	8	1 9 8	1 3 -	1 1 3	- 19	10	-	-	
1790	-	-	-	1 16	8	1 10 -	1 4 -	1 1 -	- 20	-	-	-	
1791	-	-	-	1 18	6	1 5 9	1 - -	- 21	6	- 17	-		
1792	-	-	-	1 17	-	1 6 9	1 1 9	1 1 6	- 18	-	-	-	
1793	-	-	-	1 18	-	1 7 -	1 2 6	1 1 6	- 17	-	-	-	
1794	-	-	-	2 -	8	1 16 -	1 8 -	1 8 -	- 23	6	-	-	
1795	-	-	-	2 12	6	1 13 -	1 12 4	1 12 6	1 2	6	-	-	
1796	-	-	-	1 20	6	1 3 9	1 1 8	- 23	-	- 16	-		
1797	-	-	-	1 22	-	1 7 6	1 2 6	- 22	6	- 16	6		
1798	-	-	-	2 1	3	1 17 4	1 8 3	1 4 -	1 -	6	-	-	
1799	-	-	-	2 13	-	1 17 -	1 14 -	1 10 -	1 -	4	-	-	
1800	-	-	-	2 12	6	2 3 6	1 12 6	1 6 8	- 21	6	-	-	
1801	-	-	-	2 17	6	1 22 -	1 16 -	1 9 8	1 6	8	-	-	
1802	-	-	-	3 1	-	2 16 -	2 2 6	1 22 -	1 7	6	-	-	
1803	-	-	-	3 16	-	1 19 -	1 18 -	1 12 -	- 23	-	-	-	
1804	-	-	-	3 15	6	3 4 6	2 5 6	1 20 6	1 7	-	-	-	
1805	-	-	-	3 21	-	3 17 -	2 15 -	2 6 -	1 21	-	-	-	
1806	-	-	-	5 -	-	3 23 -	3 18 -	3 15 -	2 1	-	-	-	
1807	-	-	-	3 5	-	1 18 6	2 1 -	1 16 6	1 11	6	-	-	
1808	-	-	-	2 22	5	2 17 10	2 9 9	2 4 8	1 7	7	-	-	
1809	-	-	-	1 20	6	1 7 5	1 3 5	1 2 -	- 17	-	-	-	
1810	-	-	-	1 16	4	1 - 8	1 1 4	- 22	8	- 19	-		
1811	-	-	-	2 11	10	1 17 6	1 8 -	1 2 7	- 20	10	-	-	
1812	-	-	-	2 10	10	1 14 11	1 7 2	1 6 7	- 20	7	-	-	
1813	-	-	-	2 8	8	1 16 10	1 14 -	1 10 3	1 2	8	-	-	
1814	-	-	-	2 12	10	1 20 5	1 11 9	1 6 10	- 23	6	-	-	
1815	-	-	-	2 11	3	1 15 9	1 6 1	1 7 1	- 21	6	-	-	
1816	-	-	-	4 6	-	2 20 8	2 8 6	1 19 -	1 6	4	-	-	
1817	-	-	-	3 12	6	2 18 8	2 9 -	2 4 -	1 15	8	-	-	
1818	-	-	-	3 9	5	2 11 -	2 3 8	1 22 -	1 8	4	-	-	
1819	-	-	-	2 4	6	1 14 -	1 11 3	1 10 -	1 3	6	-	-	
1820	-	-	-	2 1	-	1 3 9	- 23 3	- 21	6	- 15	3	-	
1821	-	-	-	1 23	7	1 1 -	- 20 8	- 17	7	- 14	8	-	
1822	-	-	-	1 17	7	1 8 9	1 2 5	- 22	3	- 22	7	-	
1823	-	-	-	1 17	2	- 21 8	- 19 1	- 17	3	- 13	10	-	
1824	-	-	-	1 7	7	- 17 11	- 16 10	- 17	-	- 12	2	-	

## Translation of Appendix, N° 17.

With the Prussian Measure and Money rendered into English denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN in the Market of BERLIN, on  
St. Martin's Day, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1824.

(Translation.)

YEAR.	WHEAT.		RYE.		WINTER BARLEY,		SUMMER BARLEY,		OATS.	
	Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	25	2	18	3	13	3	11	9	8	5
1775	24	4	19	4	15	3	13	3	11	2
1776	19	-	14	4	12	7	11	11	8	9
1777	20	-	13	3	11	9	10	7	8	9
1778	23	3	15	6	11	11	11	3	8	7
1779	18	7	14	10	10	7	10	-	8	1
1780	21	3	19	2	12	8	11	7	9	10
1781	22	11	21	-	15	2	14	10	11	8
1782	22	11	21	-	17	3	16	8	12	11
1783	27	6	21	10	16	7	15	2	11	-
1784	25	2	18	5	16	8	15	10	11	-
1785	27	4	21	2	15	2	13	7	11	7
1786	29	6	22	2	15	2	13	7	10	4
1787	24	2	18	1	13	10	12	1	10	2
1788	26	11	19	2	15	6	14	2	11	10
1789	33	4	21	10	17	7	16	4	12	10
1790	26	3	22	-	18	3	16	2	12	11
1791	27	4	19	2	15	6	13	11	11	-
1792	26	5	19	10	16	7	16	6	11	7
1793	27	1	20	-	17	3	16	6	11	-
1794	31	4	25	10	20	8	20	8	15	2
1795	39	-	23	10	23	6	23	7	17	3
1796	28	9	17	11	16	7	14	10	10	4
1797	29	8	20	4	17	3	14	6	10	8
1798	31	8	26	8	20	10	18	1	15	10
1799	39	5	26	6	24	6	21	11	15	9
1800	39	1	35	4	23	7	19	9	13	11
1801	42	4	29	8	25	10	21	9	19	9
1802	47	2	41	4	32	8	29	8	20	4
1803	56	10	27	9	27	1	23	3	14	10
1804	56	6	49	6	34	6	28	9	20	-
1805	60	1	57	6	40	8	34	10	29	1
1806	77	6	61	4	58	1	56	2	31	8
1807	49	8	27	5	31	8	26	2	22	11
1808	45	6	42	6	37	4	34	1	20	4
1809	27	9	20	4	17	10	16	10	11	-
1810	26	-	16	-	16	4	14	7	12	3
1811	38	8	26	10	20	8	17	2	13	6
1812	38	-	25	2	20	1	19	10	13	3
1813	36	8	26	5	24	6	22	1	17	3
1814	39	4	28	8	22	7	20	-	15	2
1815	38	3	25	8	19	4	20	2	13	11
1816	65	10	45	5	36	6	30	4	19	6
1817	54	7	43	1	36	10	33	8	25	7
1818	51	8	38	1	35	6	29	8	20	10
1819	34	-	24	6	22	9	21	11	17	10
1820	31	8	18	-	15	-	13	11	9	10
1821	30	8	16	2	13	4	11	4	9	6
1822	26	10	21	2	17	1	14	4	14	7
1823	26	6	14	-	12	4	11	2	8	11
1824	20	4	11	6	10	11	11	-	7	10

Delivered by Mr. Kunth, Office of the Minister of the Interior.

## Appendix, N° 18.

## KENNTNISS DER HERRSCHAFT PULAWY UND KONSKOWOLA.

Appendix,  
N° 18.

DIE obgesagten Güter haben in der Oberfläche Morgen Landes - - - 37,260

In folgender gattung:—

Ackerfeld	-	-	-	-	-	Morg. 15,930
Wiesen	-	-	-	-	-	1,380
Waldungen	-	-	-	-	-	12,090
Felsen und unbrauchbaren Grund	-	-	-	-	-	4,440

Von dieser oberfläche benutzen:—

An Ackerfeld	{	Die Gutsherrschaft	-	-	-	Morg. 3,420
		Die Unterthanen	-	-	-	12,510
An Wiesen	{	Die Gutsherrschaft	-	-	-	570
		Die Einwohner	-	-	-	810

In diesen Gütern wird durch die Gutsherrschaft gehalten:—

Vieh	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	Stück.
Schafe	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	d°
Pferde	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	d°

Die Unterthanen halten:—

Vieh	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,490	d°
Schafe	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	d°
Arbeits Ochsen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	d°
Pferde	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	d°
Schweine	-	-	-	-	-	-	816	d°

Die Volksmenge beträgt zusammen - - - - - 13,120 Menschen.

Zwischen der Zahl befinden sich:—

Katholischer und anderer Glauben:—

Männlichen Geschlechts	-	-	-	-	-	5,794
Weiblichen Geschlechts	-	-	-	-	-	5,858
Juden.—Mannschaft	-	-	-	-	-	768
Weiber	-	-	-	-	-	700

Wenn die Unterthanen werden ohne die gebührende Frohnarbeit zur Grundarbeit berufen, so sind sie täglich für einen vorspännigen Tag mit einem Gulden Poln: und für die Handarbeit eine es Menschen mit fünfzehn Polnischen Groschen belohnt.

Wenn sie aber nicht zu der Grund gehörigen Arbeit gebraucht werden, sondern zu einer andern Beschäftigung angewendet sind, so wird für einen vorspännigen Tag ein Gulden Poln: mit zehn Groschen bis Zwey Gulden, und für die Handarbeit, von fünfzehn Groschen bis einen Gulden Poln: bezahlt.

Die Ackerprodukte werden nicht in einem jeden Jahre gleich seyn; doch in 5 jährigen Durchschnitt beträchtend, bekommt man jährlich folgende reproduction.

Der Roggen giebt	-	-	-	-	-	5 Körner aus.
„ Weizen	-	-	-	-	-	8 „ „
„ Gerste	-	-	-	-	-	10 „ „
„ Buehweizen	-	-	-	-	-	5 „ „
„ Haber	-	-	-	-	-	6 „ „
„ Erbsen	-	-	-	-	-	10 „ „
„ Hirse	-	-	-	-	-	12 „ „

Die Landleute verzehren theils ihre Producte, und das uebrige verkaufen sie im lande. Die Zahl welche sie verzehren beträgt 39,360 Koretz. Zum Verkauf gebliebener Rest macht 18,690 Koretz.

Die

## Translation of Appendix, N° 18.

With the Money and Measures rendered from the Polish into English Denominations.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF PULAWY AND KONSKOWOLA,  
in the Province of Lublin, in Poland.

(Translation.)

SURFACE AND EXTENT.—These Estates contain a superficies of - - - 119,232 Acres;

Consisting of:—

Tillage Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,920	Acres.
Meadows	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,416	d°
Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,688	d°
Rocky and waste Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,208	d°

Of which are Cultivated:—

Tillage land	{	By the Proprietor	-	-	-	10,944	Acres.
,,	,,	Subjects	-	-	-	50,976	d°
Meadows	-	{	Proprietor	-	-	1,824	d°
,,	,,	Subjects	-	-	-	2,592	d°

CATTLE.—Kept by the Proprietor:—

Black Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	

By the Subjects:—

Black Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,490	
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	
Working Oxen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	
Hogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	816	

POPULATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13,120 Souls.

Roman Catholics and Protestants	-	-	Males	-	5,794	
,,	,,	,,	,,	-	5,858	
Jews	-	-	-	Males	-	768
,,	-	-	-	,,	-	700

The Subjects, when called to work with their teams on the estate, beyond the days of stipulated service, receive sixpence a day for agricultural labour (ploughing and sowing), and three-pence for other manual work. If they do not work on the estate, but are employed elsewhere, they are paid from eight to twelve-pence for agricultural labour, with their team, and from three-pence to six-pence for their own work.

The production of the Soil is not equal every year. On an average of five years, the Grains yield annually in the following proportion, on the Proprietors land:—

Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	five	-	fold.
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	eight	-	d°
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	ten	-	d°
Buck Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	five	-	d°
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	six	-	d°
Peas	-	-	-	-	-	-	ten	-	d°
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	twelve	-	d°

The consumption of the Peasantry is about 17,690 quarters of Grain; their surplus produce, amounting to about 8,400 quarters, they sell in the country.

Appendix,  
N° 18.  
continued.

Die Gutsherrschaft benutzt jährlich auf die Consumptions und Productions, Ausgaben:

Roggen	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	Koretz.
Weitzen	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	d°
Gerste	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	d°
Hafer	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	d°
Buchweizen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	d°
Erbsen	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	d°
Hirse	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	d°
					Zusammen	-	13,795	Koretz.

Bleibt daher zum Verkaufe:

Roggen	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	Koretz.
Weitzen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	d°
Hafer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	d°
Buchweizen	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	d°

An Landescontributionen und Steuern wird von der Gutsherrschaft jährlich bezahlt:

10 <sup>100</sup> Groschensteuer	-	-	-	-	-	-	fl. 27,600	
Lieferungsgebühr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
Consumptionsgebühr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,340
Schaarwerk und Kamiensteuer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835
					Zusammen	-	-	fl. 56,175

Die Einwohner entrichten folgende Landesabgaben:

Lieferungsgebühr	-	-	-	-	-	-	fl. 11,000	
Kamiensteuer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,450
Schaarwerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200
					Zusammen	-	-	fl. 26,650

Seit fünf Jahren war von den Gütern kein Profit in Ansehung des innerlichen Werthes der Güter. Widrigens war ein folgender Verlust:—

Ym	Jahre	1820/21	-	-	-	-	fl. 51,000	
„	„	1821/22	-	-	-	-	-	46,000
„	„	1822/23	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
„	„	1823/24	-	-	-	-	-	58,000
„	„	1824/25	-	-	-	-	-	118,000
					Zusammen	-	-	fl. 316,000

The annual Consumption, for account of the Proprietor, together with Seed, amounts to 6,130 quarters, namely :—

Rye	-	-	-	-	-	1,798	quarter.	6,200 quarters.
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	261	d°	
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	2,022	d°	
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	d°	
Buck Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	494	d°	
Peas	-	-	-	-	-	117	d°	
Millet	-	-	-	-	-	25	d°	

Remaining for Sale :—

Rye	-	-	-	-	-	1,034	quarter.	2,831 d°
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	809	d°	
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	629	d°	
Buck Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	359	d°	

The Contributions and Taxes paid by the Lord of the Manor, amount annually to £. 1,404 7. 6 sterling ;

Viz.—Tenth Groschen tax	-	-	-	£. 690	-	-	sterling.
Military contribution	-	-	-	135	-	-	"
Excise	-	-	-	558	10	-	"
Duty work, and Chimney tax	-	-	-	20	17	6	"

Those paid by the Inhabitants amount to £. 666 5 — sterling ;

Viz.—Military tax	-	-	-	£. 275	-	-	sterling.
Chimney tax	-	-	-	236	5	-	"
Duty work	-	-	-	155	-	-	"

During the last five years the Estates have not yielded any Profit. There were, on the contrary, the following Losses on them :

For the year 1820/21	-	-	-	£. 1,275	-	-	sterling
" " " 1821/22	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	"
" " " 1822/23	-	-	-	1,075	-	-	"
" " " 1823/24	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	"
" " " 1824/25	-	-	-	2,950	-	-	"
Together	-	-	-	£. 7,900	-	-	sterling.

## Appendix, N° 19. -

Appendix,  
N° 19.NACHWEISUNG des in den letzten 10 Jahren nehmlich vom Jahre 1816 bis inclusive  
nach DANZIG ELBLING &c.

ES IS VER-

Benennung des Jahres.	Aus Russland.					Aus	
	Weizen.	Roggen.	Gerste.	Erbsen.	Hafer.	Weizen.	Roggen.
1816	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
	321,141	591	1,300	-	-	10,570	-
1817	421,850	264,602	7,923	-	2,761	10,882	18,200
1818	520,000	115,000	9,000	20	1,400	20,101	261
1819	719,099	266,148	6,740	1,950	91,130	9,503	8,750
1820	634,114	194,120	3,700	3,090	19,710	17,057	4,151
1821	161,431	80,210	4,390	1,500	10,461	5,459	1,576
1822	72,325	-	-	-	38	3,334	-
1823	106,758	24	-	-	90	10,201	-
1824	129,739	7,055	322	-	129	42,715	27
1825	68,914	7,593	1,595	713	-	1,240	-
	3,155,371	935,343	34,970	7,273	125,719	131,062	32,965

Dass die ausmittlung der vorstehend berechneten Scheffel-Anzahl aus zuverlässigen Quellen,  
Thorn, den 23<sup>ten</sup> August 1825.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 19. -

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES OF GRAIN Shipped down the Vistula, through the  
1819, 1820, 1821, 1822,

—	From Russia.					From	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.
1816	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
	62,221	115	252	-	-	2,048	-
1817	81,733	51,267	1,535	-	535	2,108	3,526
1818	100,750	22,281	1,744	4	271	3,895	51
1819	139,325	51,566	1,306	378	17,656	1,841	1,695
1820	122,860	37,611	717	599	3,819	3,305	804
1821	31,277	15,541	850	291	2,027	1,057	305
1822	14,013	-	-	-	8	646	-
1823	20,684	5	-	-	17	1,976	-
1824	25,137	1,367	62	-	25	8,278	5
1825	13,352	1,471	309	137	-	240	-
	611,352	181,224	6,775	1,409	24,358	25,394	6,386

I do herewith duly certify, That the quantities as above stated (Scheffel Anzahl in the original

Thorn, 23d of August 1825.

## Appendix, N° 19.

1825, aus RUSLAND, OESTERREICH und POLEN, den Weichselstrom herunter, hier durch VERSCHIFTFEN GETRAIDES.

Appendix,  
N° 19.

SCHIFFT WORDEN.

Oesterreich.			Aus Polen.				
Gerste.	Erbsen.	Hafer.	Weizen.	Roggen.	Gerste.	Erbsen.	Hafer.
Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
64	-	-	310,570	19,900	1,364	20	300
5,900	-	960	575,700	342,801	13,869	70	3,721
264	-	123	740,101	230,520	18,528	60	28,246
520	550	3453	728,601	274,898	8,950	2,500	94,583
300	969	535	651,171	198,271	4,000	4,809	20,246
360	250	453	166,889	81,786	4,750	1,750	10,915
-	-	-	84,273	26,760	329	63	6,541
344	-	3,000	180,350	26,365	35	20	1,980
-	-	88	484,394	20,690	337	-	87
-	5 1/2	-	909,499	38,854	2,514	2,559	139
7,752	1,774 1/2	8,612	4,832,148	1,260,845	54,676	11,851	166,758

und unter Zuziehung der Zollregister geschehn ist, bescheinige ich hiermit pflichmässig.

Mellin, Bürgermeister hieselbst.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 19.

City of Thorn, from RUSSIA and POLAND, to DANZIG, ELBING, in the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

Austria.			From Poland.				
Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
12	-	-	60,173	3,856	264	4	58
1,143	-	186	111,542	66,418	2,687	13	721
51	-	23	143,395	44,663	3,590	12	5,472
101	107	669	141,166	53,261	1,734	484	18,326
58	188	104	126,164	38,415	775	932	3,922
70	48	88	32,335	15,846	920	339	2,115
-	-	-	16,328	5,185	64	12	1,267
67	-	581	34,943	5,108	7	4	384
-	-	17	93,968	4,009	65	-	17
-	1	-	176,215	7,528	487	496	27
1,502	344	1,668	936,229	244,289	10,593	2,296	32,309

German Account) have been extracted from authentic papers, and the registers of the Custom House.

Mellin, Burgomaster.

## Appendix, N° 20.

NACHWEISUNG der GETRAIDE Einfuhr aus POLEN und OESTERREICH in SCHLESIEN und POSEN,  
von 1819 bis 1824 einschliesslich.

	IN SCHLESIEN.			YM GROSH. POSEN.	
	Weizen		Roggen Gerste. &c. &c.	Weizen.	Roggen Gerste. &c. &c.
	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
1819	-	-	6,654	433,306	17,670
1820	-	-	10,533	168,447	29,128
1821	-	-	13,316	125,309	19,168
1822	-	-	21,053	312,324	19,518
1823	-	-	35,680	187,074	18,992
1824	-	-	37,824	69,446	18,192
		125,060	1,295,806	122,668	467,618

N. B.—Der frühere Eingang ist nicht nachzuweisen da die Nachrichten hiezu mangeln.

## Appendix, N° 21.

LIST OF PRICES in WARSAW and PRAG, of the last Ten Years; each Price is a Medium of the whole Years  
Prices, from the 1st January to the last of December.

	RYE.	WHEAT.	FIELD PEAS.	GARDEN PEAS.	FRENCH BEANS.	BUCK WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.
	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.	flor. gr.
1815	24 -	33 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	15 15	17 -	11 10
1816	20 -	30 -	18 -	21 15	58 -	14 -	15 -	10 15
1817	24 15	42 -	24 -	32 -	58 -	15 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 15	12 10
1818	22 -	35 -	22 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 -	57 -	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 -	12 15
1819	16 15	27 -	15 20	25 -	42 -	12 -	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 15
1820	12 -	20 -	11 24	17 -	28 -	8 9	9 24	7 12
1821	12 -	22 -	10 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6	29 -	9 8	9 -	6 20
1822	14 20	21 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 -	39 -	12 18	12 15	7 13
1823	14 10	17 20	20 13	29 -	38 -	14 -	12 -	8 17
1824	6 12	12 -	7 -	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10	7 -	6 -	4 24
Average - -	16 19	26 -	16 7	23 7	41 4	12 8	12 27	9 3

Extracted from the Accounts of the Municipality of Warsaw.

J. Geysmer.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 20.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN imported into SILESIA and the Grand Duchy of POSEN, from POLAND and AUSTRIA, in the Years 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

	SILESIA.			GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.		
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley.		
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		
1819	1,289	83,053	3,424	14,235		
1820	2,041	32,636	5,644	18,526		
1821	2,580	24,279	3,741	20,953		
1822	4,079	60,494	3,782	21,642		
1823	6,913	36,216	3,679	9,141		
1824	7,329	13,455	3,524	6,106		
	24,231	251,063	23,767	90,603		

The Returns previous to the Year 1819 are wanting.

## Appendix, N° 21—Reduced from Polish to English Money.

LIST OF PRICES in WARSAW and PRAG, of the last Ten Years;—Reduced from Polish to English Money and Measures. Each Price is a Medium of the whole Years Prices, from the 1st January to the last of December.

	RYE.	WHEAT.	FIELD PEAS.	GARDEN PEAS.	FRENCH BEANS.	BUCK WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1815	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	18 11	20 9	15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	24 5	34 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 3	70 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 1	18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1817	29 9	51 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 - $\frac{3}{4}$
1818	26 9	42 9	27 2	39 1	69 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 9	15 3
1819	20 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 2	11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1820	13 9	22 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 6	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1821	13 9	25 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1822	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 5	14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 4
1823	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 3	23 5	32 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 7	16 - $\frac{3}{4}$	13 9	9 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1824	7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 9	8 - $\frac{1}{4}$	17 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 - $\frac{1}{4}$	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3
Average	19 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 - $\frac{1}{4}$	19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 7	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Appendix, N° 22.

MARKET PRICES p' Korzec of RYE and WHEAT in WARSAW, from the 24th June 1796 to the 24th June 1820.

Appendix,  
N° 22.

The Price of every year being the medium of all Prices through the whole year from Midsummer, for One Korzec old Polish measure, in Florins and Groszes; one Florin having 30 Groszes.

YEAR.	RYE.		WHEAT.	
	f.	g.	f.	g.
179 $\frac{6}{7}$	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	-
179 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	9	18	-
179 $\frac{8}{9}$	12	14	20	-
179 $\frac{9}{10}$	16	15	26	16
180 $\frac{0}{11}$	23	20	39	7
180 $\frac{1}{12}$	16	-	27	10
180 $\frac{2}{13}$	16	5	26	11
180 $\frac{3}{14}$	16	15	28	17
180 $\frac{4}{15}$	23	3	32	10
180 $\frac{5}{16}$	33	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	22
180 $\frac{6}{17}$	28	10	36	23
180 $\frac{7}{18}$	25	6	31	15
180 $\frac{8}{19}$	24	5	30	17
180 $\frac{9}{20}$	11	14	20	4
181 $\frac{0}{21}$	8	-	20	15
181 $\frac{1}{22}$	18	-	23	25
181 $\frac{2}{23}$	12	25	18	25
181 $\frac{3}{24}$	10	26	19	-
181 $\frac{4}{25}$	24	5	33	10
181 $\frac{5}{26}$	19	-	28	-
181 $\frac{6}{27}$	23	10	39	-
181 $\frac{7}{28}$	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	5
181 $\frac{8}{29}$	20	15	33	5
181 $\frac{9}{30}$	13	7	20	15
Average p' K <sup>c</sup>	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	26

Present new Polish Corn Measure of the year 1820:

1 Laszt = 30 Korzec.

1 D° = 32 Garnice.

1 D° = 4 Kwart.

1 D° = 1 French Litre, or 1 Cubic Decimetre.

A Korzec, new Polish Measure = 1. Korzec  $1 \frac{262}{1000}$  Garnice, old Polish Measure;  
or  $30 \frac{1513}{1000}$  Garnice - d° - d° - - = 1 Korzec  $1 \frac{262}{1000}$  d° - - - - d° - - d°.

86  $\frac{16}{183}$  Florins are coined out of one Cologne Mark, fine Silver.

J. Geysmer.

## Appendix, N° 22—Reduced into English Money.

REDUCTION into English Measures and Money of the MARKET PRICES per Quarter of RYE and WHEAT in WARSAW, from the 24th June 1796 to the 24th June 1820.

The Price of every year being the medium of all Prices through the whole year from Midsummer to Midsummer, for One Quarter.

Appendix,  
N° 22.

YEAR.	RYE.		WHEAT.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
179 $\frac{6}{7}$	11	1	20	9
179 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
179 $\frac{8}{9}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5
179 $\frac{9}{10}$	20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 $\frac{0}{11}$	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{1}{12}$	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{2}{13}$	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	2
180 $\frac{3}{14}$	20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5
180 $\frac{4}{15}$	28	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	6
180 $\frac{5}{16}$	40	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 $\frac{6}{17}$	34	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	44	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 $\frac{7}{18}$	30	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 $\frac{8}{19}$	29	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	37	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{9}{20}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{10}{21}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	- $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{11}{22}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	1
180 $\frac{12}{23}$	15	8	23	-
180 $\frac{13}{24}$	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
180 $\frac{14}{25}$	29	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{15}{26}$	23	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 $\frac{16}{27}$	28	6	47	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 $\frac{17}{28}$	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	- $\frac{3}{4}$
180 $\frac{18}{29}$	25	- $\frac{1}{2}$	40	6
180 $\frac{19}{30}$	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Average	22	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	- $\frac{1}{4}$

## Appendix, N° 23.

WYEIGG UOZEDOWY Protokulu Targowego Wolnego Miasta KRAKOWA nayalnicy szego Gatunku PSZENIEY,  
i ZYTA aprzez Komissarza Targowego w dniu 20 Wrzesnia 1825, Roku wypisany.

Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.	Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.
			Korze.	Korze.				Korze.	Korze.
			Zp. h.	Zp. h.				Zp. h.	Zp. h.
7, 8	Czerwca	-	1814	30 -	22 -	3, 4	Lipea	-	1815
13, 14	-	-	-	27 -	22 -	10, 11	-	-	25 -
20, 21	-	-	-	25 -	22 -	17, 18	-	-	25 15
27, 28	-	-	-	24 -	23 -	24, 25	-	-	28 -
4, 5	Lipea	-	-	24 -	21 -	7, 8	Sierpnia	-	30 -
11, 12	-	-	-	24 -	21 -	14	-	-	23 -
18, 19	-	-	-	25 -	21 15	21, 22	-	-	18 -
25, 26	-	-	-	-	-	28, 29	-	-	28 -
1, 2	Sierpnia	-	-	-	-	4, 5	Wrzesnia	-	23 15
8, 9	-	-	-	-	-	11, 12	-	-	15 -
16	-	-	-	27 -	21 -	18, 19	-	-	19 15
22, 23	-	-	-	30 -	22 15	25, 26	-	-	26 15
29, 30	-	-	-	26 -	19 -	2, 3	Pazdziernika	-	19 -
5, 6	Wrzesnia	-	-	27 -	20 -	9, 10	-	-	27 -
12, 13	-	-	-	29 -	23 -	16, 17	-	-	26 -
19, 20	-	-	-	30 -	23 15	23, 24	-	-	27 -
26, 27	-	-	-	31 -	24 -	30, 31	-	-	26 -
3, 4	Pazdziernika	-	-	30 -	24 -	6, 7	Listopada	-	20 -
10, 11	-	-	-	29 -	25 -	13, 14	-	-	21 -
17, 18	-	-	-	28 -	27 -	20, 21	-	-	20 -
24, 25	-	-	-	32 -	28 15	27, 28	-	-	18 -
31	-	-	-	31 -	28 -	4, 5	Grudnia	-	16 -
7, 8	Listopada	-	-	31 -	27 15	11, 12	-	-	23 -
14, 15	-	-	-	33 -	27 15	18, 19	-	-	15 15
21, 22	-	-	-	35 -	27 15	25	-	-	-
28, 29	-	-	-	34 -	27 -	2	Stycznia	-	21 -
5, 6	Grudnia	-	-	34 -	28 -	8, 9	-	-	15 15
12, 13	-	-	-	34 -	29 -	15, 16	-	-	16 -
19, 20	-	-	-	33 -	28 -	22, 23	-	-	20 15
26, 27	-	-	-	34 -	28 6	29, 30	-	-	16 -
2, 3	Stycznia	-	1815	32 -	28 -	5, 6	Lutego	-	19 15
9, 10	-	-	-	30 -	28 -	12, 13	-	-	17 -
16, 17	-	-	-	30 -	28 15	19, 20	-	-	20 -
23, 24	-	-	-	31 -	29 -	26, 27	-	-	17 -
30, 31	Lutego	-	-	29 15	29 -	4, 5	Marca	-	21 -
6, 7	-	-	-	30 -	30 15	11, 12	-	-	17 -
13, 14	-	-	-	33 -	32 15	18, 19	-	-	22 15
20, 21	-	-	-	34 -	33 15	26	-	-	18 -
27, 28	-	-	-	34 -	33 -	1, 2	Kwietnia	-	23 -
6, 7	Marca	-	-	35 -	34 15	3, 9	-	-	18 15
13, 14	-	-	-	37 -	35 15	5, 6	-	-	21 15
20, 21	-	-	-	37 -	36 -	15, 16	-	-	17 -
27, 28	-	-	-	-	-	22, 23	-	-	-
4	Kwietnia	-	-	37 -	35 -	2	-	-	20 15
10, 11	-	-	-	34 -	33 -	27, 28	-	-	16 -
17, 18	-	-	-	32 -	30 -	4	Czerwca	-	19 15
24, 25	-	-	-	28 -	24 -	10, 11	-	-	18 15
1, 2	Maja	-	-	30 -	26 15	17, 18	-	-	20 -
9	-	-	-	32 -	27 15	1, 2	-	-	17 -
16	-	-	-	31 -	28 -	8, 9	-	-	23 -
22, 23	-	-	-	28 -	26 15	15, 16	-	-	21 15
29, 30	-	-	-	28 -	25 -	22, 23	-	-	21 -
5, 6	Czerwca	-	-	26 15	24 15	20, 30	Sierpnia	-	29 15
12, 13	-	-	-	25 -	24 -	5, 6	-	-	24 -
19, 20	-	-	-	25 -	24 -	12, 13	-	-	23 -
1, 27	-	-	-	26 -	24 -	19, 20	-	-	24 -
						26, 27	-	-	28 -

## Translation of Appendix, N° 23.

With the Measure and Money calculated in English Denominations from the Polish Cracow Returns.

## AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the PRICES of the best Qualities of WHEAT and RYE, extracted from the Market Returns of the Free Town of CRACOW, on the 25th of September 1825.

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.	
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	
1814	June	-	7, 8	33 4	1815	July	-	3, 4	27 9	
—	—	13, 14	30 -	24 6	—	—	10, 11	28 3	27 10	
—	—	20, 21	27 9	24 6	—	—	17, 18	33 4	31 2	
—	—	27, 28	26 8	25 7	—	—	24, 25	33 4	29 -	
—	July	-	4, 5	26 8	23 5	—	—	34 5	26 9	
—	—	11, 12	26 8	23 5	—	—	7, 8	33 4	25 7	
—	—	18, 19	27 9	23 11	—	—	14	27 10	20 1	
—	August	-	16	30 1	23 5	—	—	21, 22	26 1	
—	—	22, 23	33 4	25 -	—	—	28, 29	26 9	16 18	
—	—	29, 30	28 11	21 2	—	—	4, 5	26 9	18 11	
—	September	-	5, 6	30 1	22 4	—	—	11, 12	26 9	
—	—	12, 13	32 4	25 7	—	—	18, 19	26 9	21 8	
—	—	19, 20	33 4	26 1	—	—	25, 26	29 5	21 2	
—	—	26, 27	34 5	26 9	—	—	2, 3	29 5	21 2	
—	October	-	3, 4	33 4	26 9	—	—	9, 10	30 1	
—	—	10, 11	32 3	27 10	—	—	16, 17	29 -	21 2	
—	—	17, 18	31 1	30 1	—	—	23, 24	30 1	23 5	
—	—	24, 25	35 7	31 8	—	—	30, 31	29 -	22 4	
—	—	31	34 5	31 2	—	—	6, 7	31 2	24 6	
—	November	-	7, 8	34 5	30 7	—	—	13, 14	29 -	23 5
—	—	14, 15	36 8	30 7	—	—	20, 21	29 -	22 4	
—	—	21, 22	38 11	30 7	—	—	27, 28	29 -	20 1	
—	—	28, 29	37 9	30 1	1816	December	-	4, 5	26 9	
—	December	-	5, 6	37 9	31 2	—	—	11, 12	25 7	
—	—	12, 13	37 9	32 4	—	—	18, 19	24 6	17 2	
—	—	19, 20	36 8	31 2	—	—	25	—	—	
—	—	26, 27	37 9	31 8	—	—	January	-	23 8	
1815	January	-	2, 3	35 7	31 2	—	—	2	17 2	
—	—	9, 10	33 4	31 2	—	—	8, 9	23 5	17 10	
—	—	16, 17	33 4	31 8	—	—	15, 16	23 -	17 10	
—	—	23, 24	34 5	32 4	—	—	22, 23	22 4	17 10	
—	—	30, 31	32 10	32 4	—	—	29, 30	21 9	17 10	
—	February	-	6, 7	33 4	33 11	—	—	5, 6	21 9	
—	—	13, 14	36 8	36 2	—	—	12, 13	22 4	18 11	
—	—	20, 21	37 9	37 3	—	—	19, 20	22 4	18 11	
—	—	27, 28	37 9	36 9	—	—	26, 27	22 4	18 11	
—	March	-	6, 7	38 11	38 4	—	—	4, 5	23 4	
—	—	13, 14	41 1	39 5	—	—	11, 12	25 -	20 1	
—	—	20, 21	41 1	40 1	—	—	18, 19	25 7	20 1	
—	April	-	4	41 1	38 11	—	—	26	25 7	
—	—	10, 11	37 9	36 9	—	—	1, 2	23 11	18 11	
—	—	17, 18	35 7	33 5	—	—	7, 9	24 7	20 1	
—	—	24, 25	31 1	26 9	—	—	15, 16	—	—	
—	May	-	1, 2	33 4	29 6	—	—	22, 23	22 10	17 10
—	—	9	35 7	30 7	—	—	29, 30	21 9	17 10	
—	—	16	34 5	31 2	—	—	6, 7	20 8	17 10	
—	—	22, 23	31 1	29 6	—	—	13, 14	22 4	18 11	
—	—	29, 30	31 1	27 10	—	—	20, 21	25 7	21 2	
—	June	-	5, 6	29 6	27 4	—	—	27, 28	26 9	
—	—	12, 13	27 9	26 9	—	—	4	27 10	24 6	
—	—	19, 20	27 9	26 9	—	—	10, 11	30 1	24 6	
—	—	26, 27	28 11	26 9	—	—	17, 18	29 -	23 5	
—	July	-	5, 6	27 4	24 25	—	—	24, 25	30 1	
—	—	12, 13	27 9	30 7	—	—	1, 2	33 4	27 3	
—	—	19, 20	27 9	26 9	—	—	8, 9	37 9	30 1	
—	—	26, 27	28 11	26 9	—	—	15, 16	32 4	23 11	
—	August	-	5, 6	27 4	29, 30	—	—	22, 23	31 2	
—	—	12, 13	27 9	26 9	—	—	29, 30	32 10	23 5	
—	—	19, 20	27 9	26 9	—	—	5, 6	38 11	26 9	
—	—	26, 27	28 11	26 9	—	—	12, 13	33 4	25 7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19, 20	36 9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26, 27	31 2	

## Appendix, N° 23—continued.

Dzien.	Miesiecie.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.	Dzien.	Miesiecie.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.		
Korze.					Korze.						
			Zp. h.	Zp. h.				Zp. h.	Zp. h.		
2, 3	Wrzesnia	-	1816	45 -	35 -	3, 4	Listopada	-	1817	28 -	23 -
9, 10	-	-	-	42 -	33 -	10, 11	-	-	-	30 -	23 -
16, 17	-	-	-	44 -	34 -	17, 18	-	-	-	31 -	24 -
23, 24	-	-	-	44 -	33 -	24, 25	-	-	-	32 -	24 -
1	Pazdziernika	-	-	43 -	33 -	1	Grudnia	-	-	30 -	23 -
7, 8	-	-	-	42 -	33 -	7	-	-	-	30 -	22 -
14, 15	-	-	-	42 -	34 -	14, 15	-	-	-	29 -	21 -
21, 22	-	-	-	40 -	33 -	21, 22	-	-	-	26 -	21 -
28, 29	-	-	-	42 -	34 -	28, 29	-	-	-	25 -	20 -
4, 5	Listopada	-	-	42 -	-	5	Stycznia	-	1818	25 -	20 -
11, 12	-	-	-	43 -	34 15	12, 13	-	-	-	25 -	19 -
18, 19	-	-	-	44 -	37 -	18, 19	-	-	-	26 -	20 -
25, 26	-	-	-	44 -	41 -	26, 27	-	-	-	26 -	19 -
2, 3	Grudnia	-	-	49 -	42 -	2, 3	Lutego	-	-	-	-
9, 10	-	-	-	46 -	42 -	9, 10	Marca	-	-	26 -	19 15
16, 17	-	-	-	46 -	40 -	16, 17	-	-	-	24 -	18 -
23, 24	-	-	-	48 -	40 -	16, 17	-	-	-	28 -	20 -
30, 31	-	-	-	46 -	38 -	23, 24	-	-	-	27 -	19 -
38 -	-	-	-	38 -	-	2, 3	-	-	-	26 -	19 -
6, 7	Stycznia	-	1817	45 -	37 -	9, 10	Marca	-	-	26 -	19 15
13, 14	-	-	-	43 -	36 -	16, 17	-	-	-	24 -	18 -
20, 21	-	-	-	42 -	36 -	24	-	-	-	25 -	17 -
27, 28	-	-	-	43 -	36 -	31	-	-	-	-	-
3, 4	Lutego	-	-	45 -	38 -	6, 7	Kwietnia	-	-	24 -	16 -
10, 11	-	-	-	44 -	38 -	13, 14	-	-	-	21 -	15 -
17, 18	-	-	-	45 -	37 -	20, 21	-	-	-	21 -	14 15
24, 25	-	-	-	44 -	37 -	27, 28	-	-	-	21 -	14 15
3, 4	Marca	-	-	45 -	36 -	4, 5	Maja	-	-	22 -	14 15
10, 11	-	-	-	45 -	36 -	12	-	-	-	24 -	15 -
17, 18	-	-	-	44 -	35 -	18, 19	-	-	-	24 -	15 -
24	-	-	-	45 -	36 -	25, 26	-	-	-	23 -	14 -
1	Kwietnia	-	-	43 -	32 -	1, 2	Czerwca	-	-	22 -	14 -
7, 8	-	-	-	-	-	8, 9	-	-	-	23 -	15 -
14, 15	-	-	-	42 -	32 -	15, 16	-	-	-	23 -	18 -
21, 22	-	-	-	42 -	30 -	22, 23	-	-	-	24 -	21 -
28, 29	-	-	-	45 -	32 -	30	-	-	-	26 -	21 -
5, 6	Maja	-	-	42 -	31 -	6, 7	Lipca	-	-	27 -	20 -
12, 13	-	-	-	44 -	32 -	13, 14	-	-	-	27 -	19 -
19, 20	-	-	-	43 -	33 -	20, 21	-	-	-	26 -	18 -
27	-	-	-	43 -	33 -	27, 28	-	-	-	27 -	15 -
2, 3	Czerwca	-	-	48 -	37 -	3, 4	Sierpnia	-	-	29 -	16 -
9, 10	-	-	-	43 -	36 -	10, 11	-	-	-	28 -	17 -
16, 17	-	-	-	46 -	37 -	17, 18	-	-	-	27 -	16 -
23, 24	-	-	-	45 -	38 -	24, 25	-	-	-	26 -	14 -
1	Lipca	-	-	47 -	39 -	1	Wrzesnia	-	-	26 -	14 15
7, 8	-	-	-	49 -	40 -	8	-	-	-	26 -	14 15
14, 15	-	-	-	48 -	40 -	14, 15	-	-	-	32 -	16 -
21, 22	-	-	-	49 -	40 -	21, 22	-	-	-	28 -	16 15
28, 29	-	-	-	52 -	42 -	28, 29	-	-	-	29 -	17 -
4, 5	Sierpnia	-	-	46 -	30 -	5, 6	Pazdziernika	-	-	30 -	17 -
11, 12	-	-	-	34 -	24 -	12, 13	-	-	-	29 -	17 -
18, 19	-	-	-	36 -	26 -	19, 20	-	-	-	27 -	16 -
25, 26	-	-	-	36 -	26 -	26, 27	-	-	-	26 -	15 -
1, 2	Wrzesnia	-	-	36 -	26 -	2, 3	Listopada	-	-	23 -	14 15
9	-	-	-	35 -	25 -	9, 10	-	-	-	26 -	15 -
15, 16	-	-	-	35 -	25 -	16, 17	-	-	-	25 -	14 -
22, 23	-	-	-	34 -	25 -	23, 24	-	-	-	26 -	14 -
29, 30	-	-	-	32 -	24 -	1	Grudnia	-	-	27 -	14 -
6, 7	Pazdziernika	-	-	26 -	22 -	7	-	-	-	26 -	12 15
13, 14	-	-	-	26 -	23 -	14, 15	-	-	-	25 -	12 -
20, 21	-	-	-	26 -	23 -	21, 22	-	-	-	26 -	13 -
27, 28	-	-	-	26 -	22 -	28, 29	-	-	-	27 -	14 -

Translation of Appendix, N° 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
1816.	September	2, 3	50 1	38 11	1817	November	3, 4	31 2	25 7
—	—	9, 10	46 9	36 9	—	—	10, 11	33 5	25 7
—	—	16, 17	49 —	37 10	—	—	17, 18	34 6	26 9
—	—	23, 24	49 —	36 9	—	—	24, 25	35 8	26 9
—	October	1	47 10	36 9	—	December	1	33 5	25 7
—	—	7, 8	46 9	36 9	—	—	7	33 5	24 6
—	—	14, 15	46 9	37 10	—	—	14, 15	32 4	23 5
—	—	21, 22	44 6	36 9	—	—	21, 22	29 —	23 5
—	—	28, 29	46 9	37 10	—	—	28, 29	27 10	22 4
—	November	4, 5	46 9	38 4	1818	January	5	27 10	22 4
—	—	11, 12	47 10	41 2	—	—	12, 13	27 10	21 2
—	—	18, 19	49 —	45 8	—	—	18, 19	29 —	22 4
—	—	25, 26	49 —	46 9	—	—	26, 27	29 —	21 2
—	December	2, 3	54 6	46 9	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	9, 10	51 2	44 6	—	February	2, 3	—	—
—	—	16, 17	51 2	44 6	—	—	9, 10	33 5	22 4
—	—	23, 24	53 5	42 4	—	—	16, 17	31 2	22 4
—	—	30, 31	51 2	42 4	—	—	23, 24	30 1	21 2
1817.	January	6, 7	50 1	41 2	—	March	2, 3	29 —	21 2
—	—	13, 14	47 10	40 1	—	—	9, 10	29 —	21 8
—	—	20, 21	46 9	40 1	—	—	16, 17	26 9	20 1
—	—	27, 28	47 10	40 1	—	—	24	—	—
—	February	3, 4	50 1	42 4	—	—	31	27 10	18 11
—	—	10, 11	49 —	42 4	—	April	6, 7	26 9	17 10
—	—	17, 18	50 1	41 2	—	—	13, 14	23 5	16 8
—	—	24, 25	49 —	41 2	—	—	20, 21	23 5	16 1
—	March	3, 4	50 1	40 1	—	—	27, 28	23 5	16 1
—	—	10, 11	50 1	40 1	—	May	4, 5	24 6	16 1
—	—	17, 18	49 —	38 11	—	—	12	26 9	16 8
—	—	24	50 1	40 1	—	—	18, 19	26 9	16 8
—	April	1	47 10	35 8	—	—	25, 26	25 7	15 7
—	—	7, 8	—	—	—	June	1, 2	24 6	15 7
—	—	14, 15	46 9	35 8	—	—	8, 9	25 7	16 8
—	—	21, 22	46 9	33 5	—	—	15, 16	25 7	20 1
—	—	28, 29	50 1	35 8	—	—	22, 23	26 9	23 5
—	May	5, 6	46 9	34 6	—	—	30	29 —	23 5
—	—	12, 13	49 —	35 8	—	July	6, 7	30 1	22 4
—	—	19, 20	47 10	36 9	—	—	13, 14	30 1	21 2
—	—	27	47 10	36 9	—	—	20, 21	29 —	20 1
—	June	2, 3	53 5	41 2	—	—	27, 28	30 1	16 8
—	—	9, 10	47 10	40 1	—	August	3, 4	32 4	17 10
—	—	16, 17	51 2	41 2	—	—	10, 11	31 2	18 11
—	—	23, 24	50 1	42 4	—	—	17, 18	30 1	17 10
—	July	1	52 4	43 8	—	—	24, 25	29 —	15 7
—	—	7, 8	54 6	44 6	—	September	1	29 —	16 1
—	—	14, 15	53 5	44 6	—	—	14, 15	35 8	16 1
—	—	21, 22	54 6	44 6	—	—	21, 22	31 2	17 10
—	—	28, 29	57 10	46 9	—	—	28, 29	32 4	18 4
—	August	4, 5	51 2	33 5	—	October	5, 6	33 5	18 11
—	—	11, 12	37 10	26 9	—	—	12, 13	32 4	18 11
—	—	18, 19	40 1	29 —	—	—	19, 20	30 1	17 10
—	—	25, 26	40 1	29 —	—	—	26, 27	29 —	16 8
—	September	1, 2	40 1	29 —	—	November	2, 3	27 10	16 1
—	—	9	38 11	27 10	—	—	9, 10	29 —	16 8
—	—	15, 16	38 11	27 10	—	—	16, 17	27 10	15 7
—	—	22, 23	37 10	27 10	—	—	23, 24	29 1	15 7
—	—	29, 30	35 8	26 9	—	December	1	30 1	15 7
—	October	6, 7	29 —	24 6	—	—	7	29 —	13 11
—	—	13, 14	29 —	25 7	—	—	14, 15	27 10	13 5
—	—	20, 21	29 —	25 7	—	—	21, 22	29 —	14 6
—	—	27, 28	29 —	24 6	—	—	28, 29	30 1	15 7

## Appendix, N° 23—continued.

Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.	Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.
			Korsec.	Korsec.				Korsec.	Korsec.
			Zp. h.	Zp. h.				Zp. h.	Zp. h.
4, 5	Styczernia	1819	28 —	13 —	6, 17	Marca	182	11 —	7 —
11, 12	—	—	27 —	12 —	13, 14	—	—	12 15	6 24
18, 19	—	—	26 —	12 —	20, 21	—	—	13 15	7 15
25, 26	—	—	24 —	11 —	27, 28	—	—	15 —	7 15
1	Lutego	—	23 —	11 15	4	Kwietnia	—	—	—
8, 9	—	—	24 —	11 15	10, 11	—	—	20 —	10 15
15, 16	—	—	24 —	12 —	17, 18	—	—	15 —	9 —
22, 23	—	—	24 —	12 —	24, 25	—	—	14 —	9 —
1, 2	Marca	—	25 —	14 —	1, 2	Maja	—	14 15	9 —
8, 9	—	—	24 —	13 —	8, 9	—	—	17 —	10 —
15, 16	—	—	25 —	12 —	15, 16	—	—	18 —	10 —
22, 23	—	—	24 —	12 —	22, 23	—	—	15 —	10 —
29, 30	—	—	25 —	12 —	29, 30	—	—	15 —	10 —
5, 6	Kwietnia	—	24 —	12 —	5, 6	Czerwca	—	17 —	9 —
13	—	—	—	—	12, 13	—	—	15 —	8 25
19, 20	—	—	22 —	11 —	19, 20	—	—	15 —	9 15
26, 27	—	—	21 —	11 —	26, 27	—	—	15 —	9 15
3, 4	Maja	—	20 —	10 15	3, 4	Lipca	—	17 —	9 15
10, 11	—	—	22 —	10 15	10, 11	—	—	16 —	9 15
17, 18	—	—	20 —	10 15	17, 18	—	—	17 —	9 15
24, 25	—	—	21 —	11 —	24, 25	—	—	16 —	10 —
1	Czerwca	—	22 —	11 15	1	Sierpnia	—	16 15	10 —
7, 8	—	—	21 —	11 —	7, 8	—	—	16 15	10 —
14, 15	—	—	19 —	10 —	14	—	—	16 —	10 —
21, 22	—	—	18 15	10 —	21, 22	—	—	16 —	10 —
28, 29	—	—	—	—	28, 29	—	—	16 15	9 15
5, 6	Lipca	—	21 —	11 —	4, 5	Wrzesnia	—	18 15	11 —
12, 13	—	—	19 —	11 —	11, 12	—	—	18 —	12 —
19, 20	—	—	21 —	11 —	18, 19	—	—	16 —	10 —
26, 27	—	—	21 —	11 15	25, 26	—	—	15 —	10 —
2, 3	Sierpnia	—	18 —	11 —	2, 3	Pazdziernika	—	15 —	11 —
9, 10	—	—	18 —	11 15	9, 10	—	—	17 —	12 —
16, 17	—	—	18 —	11 15	16, 17	—	—	18 —	13 —
23, 24	—	—	18 —	11 —	23, 24	—	—	20 —	13 —
30, 31	—	—	19 —	11 —	30, 31	—	—	21 —	13 15
6, 7	Wrzesnia	—	17 15	11 6	6, 7	Listopada	—	22 —	14 —
13, 14	—	—	18 —	11 —	13, 14	—	—	22 —	15 —
20, 21	—	—	19 —	11 20	20, 21	—	—	22 —	14 —
27, 28	—	—	16 15	10 15	27, 28	—	—	19 15	13 —
4, 5	Pazdziernika	—	15 15	9 15	4, 5	Grudnia	—	18 —	12 15
11, 12	—	—	15 15	9 15	11, 12	—	—	18 —	12 15
18, 19	—	—	15 —	9 15	18, 19	—	—	18 —	13 —
25, 26	—	—	14 —	9 15	25, 26	—	—	18 —	13 —
2	Listopada	—	13 —	9 12	—	Stycznia	1821	18 —	13 —
8, 9	—	—	14 —	9 15	2	—	—	16 15	10 15
15, 16	—	—	15 —	10 —	8, 9	—	—	17 —	10 —
22, 23	—	—	15 15	9 —	15, 16	—	—	17 —	11 —
29, 30	—	—	13 —	8 15	22, 23	—	—	16 —	10 15
6, 7	Grudnia	—	14 —	8 —	29, 30	—	—	16 —	10 15
13, 14	—	—	13 —	8 15	5, 6	Lutego	—	16 —	10 15
20, 21	—	—	14 15	8 15	12, 13	—	—	15 15	10 —
27, 28	—	—	14 —	8 15	19, 20	—	—	16 —	10 —
3, 4	Stycznia	1820	12 —	8 15	26, 27	—	—	16 15	10 15
10, 11	—	—	13 —	8 —	5, 6	Marca	—	16 —	10 15
17, 18	—	—	12 —	7 15	12, 13	—	—	16 10	11 —
24, 25	—	—	12 —	8 —	19, 20	—	—	16 15	11 —
1	Lutego	—	12 —	7 15	27	—	—	18 —	12 —
7, 8	—	—	12 —	7 15	2, 3	Kwietnia	—	20 —	13 —
14, 15	—	—	12 —	7 15	9, 10	—	—	21 —	14 —
21, 22	—	—	13 —	8 —	16, 17	—	—	19 15	13 —
28, 29	—	—	13 —	7 —	24	—	—	18 15	12 15

Translation of Appendix, N° 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
1819	January	4, 5	31 2	14 6	1820	March	6, 7	12 3	7 9
—	—	11, 12	30 1	13 5	—	—	13, 14	13 11	7 7
—	—	18, 19	29 —	13 5	—	—	20, 21	15 —	8 3
—	—	25, 26	26 9	12 3	—	—	27, 28	16 8	8 3
—	February	1	25 7	12 9	—	April	4	—	—
—	—	8, 9	26 9	12 9	—	—	10, 11	22 4	11 8
—	—	15, 16	26 9	13 5	—	—	17, 18	16 8	10 —
—	—	22, 23	26 9	13 5	—	—	24, 25	15 7	10 —
—	March	1, 2	27 10	15 7	—	May	1, 2	16 1	10 —
—	—	8, 9	26 9	14 6	—	—	8, 9	18 11	11 2
—	—	15, 16	27 10	13 5	—	—	15, 16	20 1	11 2
—	—	22, 23	26 9	13 5	—	—	22, 23	16 8	11 2
—	—	29, 30	27 10	13 5	—	—	29, 30	16 8	11 2
—	April	5, 6	26 9	13 5	—	June	5, 6	18 11	10 —
—	—	13	—	—	—	—	12, 13	16 8	9 3
—	—	19, 20	24 6	12 3	—	—	19, 20	16 8	10 6
—	—	26, 27	23 5	12 3	—	—	26, 27	16 8	10 6
—	May	3, 4	22 4	11 8	—	July	3, 4	18 11	10 6
—	—	10, 11	24 6	11 8	—	—	10, 11	17 10	10 6
—	—	17, 18	22 4	11 8	—	—	17, 18	18 11	10 6
—	—	24, 25	23 5	12 3	—	—	24, 25	17 10	11 2
—	June	1	24 6	12 9	—	August	1	18 4	11 2
—	—	7, 8	23 5	12 3	—	—	7, 8	18 4	11 2
—	—	14, 15	21 2	11 2	—	—	14	17 10	11 2
—	—	21, 22	20 7	11 2	—	—	21, 22	17 10	11 2
—	—	28, 29	—	—	—	—	28, 29	18 4	10 6
—	July	8, 9	23 5	12 3	—	September	4, 5	20 7	12 3
—	—	12, 13	21 2	12 3	—	—	11, 12	20 1	13 5
—	—	19, 20	23 5	12 3	—	—	18, 19	17 10	11 2
—	—	26, 27	23 5	12 9	—	—	25, 26	16 8	11 2
—	August	2, 3	20 1	12 3	—	October	2, 3	16 8	12 3
—	—	9, 10	20 1	12 9	—	—	9, 10	18 11	13 5
—	—	16, 17	20 1	12 9	—	—	16, 17	20 1	14 6
—	—	23, 24	20 1	12 3	—	—	23, 24	22 4	14 6
—	—	30, 31	21 2	12 3	—	—	30, 31	23 5	15 —
—	September	6, 7	19 6	12 5	—	November	6, 7	24 6	15 7
—	—	13, 14	21 1	12 3	—	—	13, 14	24 6	16 8
—	—	20, 21	21 2	12 11	—	—	20, 21	24 6	15 7
—	—	27, 28	18 4	11 8	—	—	27, 28	21 8	14 6
—	October	4, 5	17 4	10 6	—	December	4, 5	20 1	13 11
—	—	11, 12	17 4	10 6	—	—	11, 12	20 1	13 11
—	—	18, 19	16 8	10 6	—	—	18, 19	20 1	14 6
—	—	25, 26	15 7	10 6	—	—	25, 26	—	—
—	November	2	14 6	10 5	1821	January	2	20 1	14 6
—	—	8, 9	15 7	10 6	—	—	8, 9	18 4	11 8
—	—	15, 16	16 8	11 2	—	—	15, 16	18 11	11 2
—	—	22, 23	17 4	10 —	—	—	22, 23	18 11	12 3
—	—	29, 30	14 6	9 5	—	—	29, 30	17 10	11 8
—	December	6, 7	15 7	8 11	—	February	5, 6	17 10	11 8
—	—	13, 14	14 6	9 5	—	—	12, 13	17 2	11 2
—	—	20, 21	16 1	9 5	—	—	19, 20	17 10	11 2
—	—	27, 28	15 7	9 5	—	—	26, 27	18 4	11 8
1820	January	3, 4	13 5	9 5	—	March	5, 6	17 10	11 8
—	—	10, 11	14 6	8 11	—	—	12, 13	18 2	12 3
—	—	17, 18	13 5	8 3	—	—	19, 20	18 4	12 3
—	—	24, 25	13 5	8 11	—	—	27	20 1	13 5
—	February	1	13 5	8 3	—	April	2, 3	22 4	14 6
—	—	7, 8	13 5	8 3	—	—	9, 10	23 5	15 7
—	—	14, 15	13 5	8 3	—	—	16, 17	21 3	14 6
—	—	21, 22	14 6	8 11	—	—	24	20 7	13 11
—	—	28, 29	14 6	7 9	—	—	—	—	—

(continued.)

## Appendix, N° 23—continued.

Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.	Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.
			KorzeC. Zp. h.	KorzeC. Zp. h.				KorzeC. Zp. h.	KorzeC. Zp. h.
1	Maja -	1821	16 15	11 -	22, 23	Lipca -	1822	22 -	16 -
7	—	—	16 -	11 -	29, 30	—	—	20 -	15 -
14, 15	—	—	15 -	10 -	5, 6	Sierpnia -	—	20 -	15 -
21, 22	—	—	15 15	10 15	12, 13	—	—	17 -	14 -
28, 29	—	—	16 -	12 -	19, 20	—	—	17 -	14 -
4, 5	Czerwca -	—	17 -	12 -	26, 27	—	—	17 -	14 15
12	—	—	16 -	12 -	—	—	—	—	—
18, 19	—	—	16 15	12 15	2, 3	Wrzesnia -	—	17 -	14 -
25, 26	—	—	16 -	12 -	9, 10	—	—	17 15	14 -
2, 3	Lipca -	—	17 -	12 15	16, 17	—	—	17 -	14 -
9, 10	—	—	18 -	14 -	23, 24	—	—	18 6	16 -
16, 17	—	—	20 -	17 15	—	Pazdziernika	—	17 15	14 15
23, 24	—	—	16 15	14 -	7, 8	—	—	18 -	16 -
30, 31	—	—	18 -	14 -	14, 15	—	—	17 -	15 -
6, 7	Sierpnia -	—	20 -	16 -	21, 22	—	—	17 -	15 -
13, 14	—	—	20 -	16 15	28, 29	—	—	17 -	15 -
20, 21	—	—	20 -	17 -	—	—	—	17 -	16 -
27, 28	—	—	20 15	18 -	4, 5	Listopada -	—	16 15	15 -
3, 4	Wrzesnia -	—	20 15	18 -	11, 12	—	—	18 -	15 -
10, 11	—	—	19 -	19 -	18, 19	—	—	17 -	17 -
17, 18	—	—	19 15	18 -	25, 26	—	—	16 24	16 -
24, 25	—	—	19 -	16 -	—	—	—	—	—
1, 2	Pazdziernika	—	22 -	20 -	2, 3	Grudnia -	—	15 15	15 -
8, 9	—	—	23 -	19 -	9, 10	—	—	16 -	15 15
15, 16	—	—	26 -	21 -	16, 17	—	—	15 -	14 15
22, 23	—	—	26 -	21 -	23, 24	—	—	16 -	16 -
29, 30	—	—	26 -	23 -	30, 31	—	—	16 -	16 -
6, 7	Listopada -	—	24 -	20 -	7	Stycznia -	1823	16 -	16 -
12, 13	—	—	25 15	19 15	13, 14	—	—	17 -	16 -
19, 20	—	—	25 -	21 -	20, 21	—	—	16 15	16 -
26, 27	—	—	25 -	21 -	27, 28	—	—	16 -	16 -
3, 4	Grudnia -	—	25 -	21 -	—	Lutego -	—	16 15	17 -
10, 11	—	—	24 15	20 -	3, 4	—	—	15 15	16 -
17, 18	—	—	24 -	19 -	10, 11	—	—	16 15	16 -
7, 8	Stycznia -	1822	23 15	19 -	17, 18	—	—	16 15	16 15
14, 15	—	—	22 -	18 -	24, 25	—	—	—	—
21, 22	—	—	21 -	17 15	—	Marca -	—	16 15	17 -
28, 29	—	—	20 -	18 -	10, 11	—	—	16 15	17 15
4, 5	Lutego -	—	22 15	20 -	17, 18	—	—	17 24	18 -
11, 12	—	—	23 -	20 -	21, 22	—	—	17 15	17 15
18, 19	—	—	22 -	20 -	28, 29	—	—	17 -	16 15
25, 26	—	—	22 -	20 -	—	—	—	16 15	16 -
4, 5	Marca -	—	22 -	19 -	—	—	—	—	—
11, 12	—	—	22 -	19 -	—	—	—	16 15	16 -
18, 19	—	—	21 -	19 -	5, 6	Maja -	—	16 -	15 24
26	—	—	21 15	19 -	12, 13	—	—	16 -	15 15
1, 2	Kwietnia -	—	21 -	18 15	20	—	—	16 15	16 -
8, 9	—	—	—	—	26, 27	—	—	17 -	16 -
15, 16	—	—	21 15	19 -	—	—	—	—	—
22, 23	—	—	22 -	18 15	2, 3	Czerwca -	—	19 15	17 -
29, 30	—	—	21 15	18 15	9, 10	—	—	18 -	17 -
6, 7	Maja -	—	21 15	18 15	16, 17	—	—	17 -	16 -
13, 14	—	—	21 -	18 -	23, 24	—	—	17 -	16 -
20, 21	—	—	20 15	18 15	—	Lipca -	—	16 -	16 -
28	—	—	20 -	18 -	1	—	—	15 -	12 -
3, 4	Czerwca -	—	20 -	18 -	7, 8	—	—	15 -	12 -
10, 11	—	—	20 -	18 -	14, 15	—	—	15 -	11 15
17, 18	—	—	22 -	19 -	21, 22	—	—	16 -	12 -
24, 25	—	—	23 15	20 -	28, 29	—	—	16 -	12 -
1, 2	Lipca -	—	24 -	20 -	4, 5	Sierpnia -	—	16 -	11 15
8, 9	—	—	22 -	16 -	11, 12	—	—	16 -	11 -
15, 16	—	—	22 -	15 -	18, 19	—	—	16 -	10 -

Translation of Appendix, N° 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
1821	May	1	18 4	12 3	1822	July	22, 23	24 6	17 10
—	—	7	17 10	12 3	—	—	29, 30	22 4	16 8
—	—	14, 15	16 8	11 2	—	August	5, 6	22 4	16 8
—	—	21, 22	17 2	11 8	—	—	12, 13	18 11	15 7
—	—	28, 29	17 10	13 5	—	—	19, 20	18 11	15 7
—	June	4, 5	18 11	13 5	—	—	26, 27	18 11	16 1
—	—	12	17 10	13 5	—	September	2, 3	18 11	15 7
—	—	18, 19	18 4	13 11	—	—	9, 10	19 5	15 7
—	—	25, 26	17 10	13 5	—	—	16, 17	18 11	15 7
—	July	2, 3	18 11	13 11	—	—	23, 24	20 3	17 10
—	—	9, 10	20 1	15 7	—	October	1	19 5	16 1
—	—	16, 17	22 4	19 5	—	—	7, 8	20 1	17 10
—	—	23, 24	18 4	15 7	—	—	14, 15	18 11	16 8
—	—	30, 31	20 1	15 7	—	—	21, 22	18 11	16 8
—	August	6, 7	22 4	17 10	—	—	28, 29	18 11	17 10
—	—	13, 14	22 4	18 4	—	November	4, 5	18 4	16 8
—	—	20, 21	22 4	18 11	—	—	11, 12	20 1	16 8
—	—	27, 28	22 10	20 1	—	—	18, 19	18 11	18 11
—	September	3, 4	22 10	20 1	—	—	25, 26	18 9	17 10
—	—	10, 11	21 2	21 2	—	December	2, 3	17 2	16 8
—	—	17, 18	21 8	20 1	—	—	9, 10	17 10	17 2
—	—	24, 25	21 2	17 10	—	—	16, 17	16 8	16 1
—	October	1, 2	24 6	22 4	—	—	23, 24	17 10	17 10
—	—	8, 9	25 7	21 2	—	—	30, 31	17 10	17 10
—	—	15, 16	29 —	23 5	—	—			
—	—	22, 23	29 —	23 5	—	—			
—	—	29, 30	29 —	25 7	—	—			
—	November	6, 7	26 9	22 4	1823	January	7	17 10	17 10
—	—	12, 13	28 4	21 8	—	—	13, 14	18 11	17 10
—	—	19, 20	27 10	23 5	—	—	20, 21	18 4	17 10
—	—	26, 27	27 10	23 5	—	—	27, 28	17 10	17 10
—	December	3, 4	27 10	23 5	—	February	3, 4	18 4	18 11
—	—	10, 11	27 3	22 4	—	—	10, 11	17 2	17 10
—	—	17, 18	26 9	21 2	—	—	17, 18	18 4	17 10
—	—				—	—	24, 25	18 4	18 4
1822	January	7, 8	26 1	21 2	—	March	3, 4	18 4	18 11
—	—	14, 15	24 6	20 1	—	—	10, 11	18 4	19 5
—	—	21, 22	23 5	19 5	—	—	17, 18	19 10	20 1
—	—	28, 29	22 4	20 1	—	—	24, 25	19 5	19 5
—	February	4, 5	25 —	22 4	—	April	8	19 5	19 5
—	—	11, 12	25 7	22 4	—	—	15	18 11	18 4
—	—	18, 19	24 6	22 4	—	—	21, 22	18 11	18 4
—	—	25, 26	24 6	22 4	—	—	28, 29	18 4	17 10
—	March	4, 5	24 6	21 2	—	May	5, 6	17 10	17 8
—	—	11, 12	24 6	21 2	—	—	12, 13	17 10	17 4
—	—	18, 19	23 5	21 2	—	—	20	18 4	17 10
—	—	26	23 11	21 2	—	—	26, 27	18 11	17 10
—	April	1, 2	23 5	20 7	—	June	2, 3	21 8	18 11
—	—	8, 9	—	—	—	—	9, 10	20 1	18 11
—	—	15, 16	23 11	21 2	—	—	16, 17	18 11	17 10
—	—	22, 23	24 6	20 7	—	—	23, 24	18 11	17 10
—	—	29, 30	23 11	20 7	—	July	1	17 10	17 10
—	May	6, 7	23 11	20 7	—	—	7, 8	16 8	13 5
—	—	13, 14	23 5	20 1	—	—	14, 15	16 8	13 5
—	—	20, 21	22 10	20 7	—	—	21, 22	16 8	12 9
—	—	28	22 4	20 1	—	—	28, 29	17 10	13 5
—	June	3, 4	22 4	20 1	—	August	4, 5	17 10	12 9
—	—	10, 11	22 4	20 1	—	—	11, 12	17 10	12 3
—	—	17, 18	24 6	21 2	—	—	18, 19	17 10	11 2
—	—	24, 25	26 1	22 4	—	—	25, 26	15 7	8 3
—	July	1, 2	26 9	22 4	—	—			
—	—	8, 9	24 6	17 10	—	—			
—	—	15, 16	24 6	16 8	—	—			

## Appendix, N° 23—continued.

Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.	Dzien.	Miesige.	Rok.	PSZENIEY.	ZYTA.
			Korsec.	Korsec.				Korsec.	Korsec.
			Zp. h.	Zp. h.				Zp. h.	Zp. h.
1, 2	Wrzesnia	1823	14 6	8 -	2, 3	Sierpnia	1824	11 15	6 10
9	—	—	14 15	8 -	9, 10	—	—	12 -	7 -
15, 16	—	—	15 -	8 15	16, 17	—	—	11 15	7 -
22, 23	—	—	14 -	8 -	23, 24	—	—	11 -	7 8
29, 30	—	—	14 -	8 15	30, 31	—	—	10 15	7 -
6, 7	Pazdziernika	—	14 -	8 15	6, 7	Wrzesnia	—	10 -	6 15
13, 14	—	—	13 -	8 15	13, 14	—	—	11 -	7 -
20, 21	—	—	12 15	8 15	20, 21	—	—	11 15	7 -
27, 28	—	—	12 -	8 -	27, 28	—	—	11 -	7 10
3, 4	Listopada	—	12 15	8 15	—	Pazdziernika	—	10 15	6 15
10, 11	—	—	13 -	8 15	4, 5	—	—	10 15	6 15
17, 18	—	—	13 -	8 -	11, 12	—	—	10 15	6 15
24, 25	—	—	13 -	8 -	18, 19	—	—	10 15	6 15
1, 2	Grudnia	—	13 -	7 15	25, 26	—	—	11 -	7 -
9	—	—	13 -	7 15	2	Listopada	—	10 20	7 -
15, 16	—	—	12 15	7 -	8, 9	—	—	10 15	6 20
22, 23	—	—	12 -	7 -	15, 16	—	—	10 -	6 15
29, 30	—	—	11 15	7 15	22, 23	—	—	11 -	7 -
5	Stycznia	1824	12 -	7 15	29, 30	—	—	11 -	6 15
12, 13	—	—	11 -	7 -	6, 7	Grudnia	—	11 -	6 15
19, 20	—	—	11 -	7 -	13, 14	—	—	10 15	6 -
26, 27	—	—	10 -	6 15	20, 21	—	—	11 15	6 15
3	Lutego	—	9 15	6 15	27, 28	—	—	—	—
9, 10	—	—	10 15	7 -	—	Stycznia	1825	11 -	6 15
16, 17	—	—	13 -	7 -	3, 4	—	—	11 -	6 10
23, 24	—	—	13 -	7 -	10, 11	—	—	10 15	6 -
1, 2	Marca	—	12 -	8 -	17, 18	—	—	10 -	5 15
9, 10	—	—	12 -	7 15	24, 25	—	—	10 15	5 15
15, 16	—	—	12 -	7 15	1	Lutego	—	9 15	5 10
22, 23	—	—	11 24	7 15	7, 8	—	—	10 -	5 15
29, 30	—	—	12 -	7 -	14, 15	—	—	10 15	5 15
5, 6	Kwietnia	—	13 -	7 15	21, 22	—	—	10 15	6 -
12, 13	—	—	12 15	7 -	—	Marca	—	11 -	6 -
19, 20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10 15	5 15
26, 27	—	—	12 -	7 -	7, 8	—	—	11 -	6 -
3, 4	Maja	—	11 -	6 -	14, 15	—	—	11 -	6 -
10, 11	—	—	11 20	6 15	21, 22	—	—	11 -	6 -
17, 18	—	—	11 -	6 -	29, 30	—	—	11 -	6 -
24, 25	—	—	10 15	6 -	—	Kwietnia	—	—	—
1	Czerwca	—	10 15	6 10	5	—	—	11 15	6 -
8	—	—	10 -	6 9	11, 12	—	—	11 -	6 -
14, 15	—	—	11 -	6 15	18, 19	—	—	11 -	6 -
21, 22	—	—	10 15	6 6	25, 26	—	—	11 -	6 -
28	—	—	11 21	6 15	2, 3	Maja	—	11 6	6 -
5, 6	Lipca	—	11 18	6 6	9, 10	—	—	10 20	6 -
12, 13	—	—	11 15	6 15	16, 17	—	—	10 20	6 -
19, 20	—	—	11 -	6 20	24	—	—	10 15	6 -
26, 27	—	—	11 15	6 20	30, 31	—	—	11 10	5 15

Za Zgodneze,

Golembiowski.

Translation of Appendix, N° 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.	Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
1823	September	1, 2	15 9	8 11	1824	August	2, 3	12 9	7 -
		9	16 1	8 11			9, 10	13 5	7 9
		15, 16	16 8	9 5			16, 17	12 9	7 9
		22, 23	15 7	8 11			23, 24	12 3	8 -
		29, 30	15 7	9 5			30, 31	11 8	7 9
	October	6, 7	15 7	9 5		September	6, 7	11 2	7 2
		13, 14	14 6	9 5			13, 14	12 3	7 9
		20, 21	13 11	9 5			20, 21	12 9	7 9
		27, 28	13 5	8 11			27, 28	12 3	8 1
	November	3, 4	13 11	9 5		October	4, 5	11 8	7 2
		10, 11	14 6	9 5			11, 12	11 8	7 2
		17, 18	14 6	8 11			18, 19	11 8	7 2
		24, 25	14 6	8 11			25, 26	12 3	7 9
	December	1, 2	14 6	8 3		November	2	11 10	7 9
		9	14 6	8 3			8, 9	11 8	7 4
		15, 16	13 11	7 9			15, 16	11 2	7 2
		22, 23	13 5	7 9			22, 23	12 3	7 9
		29, 30	12 9	8 3			29, 30	12 3	7 2
1824	January	5	13 5	8 3		December	6, 7	12 3	7 2
		12, 13	12 3	7 9			13, 14	11 8	6 8
		19, 20	12 3	7 9			20, 21	12 9	7 2
		26, 27	11 2	7 2			27, 28	—	—
	February	3	10 7	7 2		January	3, 4	12 3	7 2
		9, 10	11 8	7 9			10, 11	12 3	7 -
		16, 17	14 6	7 9	1825		17, 18	11 8	6 8
		23, 24	14 6	7 9			24, 25	11 2	6 1
	March	1, 2	13 5	8 11		February	1	10 7	5 11
		9, 10	13 5	8 3			7, 8	11 2	6 1
		15, 16	13 5	8 3			14, 15	11 8	6 1
		22, 23	13 3	8 3			21, 22	11 8	6 8
		29, 30	13 5	7 9		March	1	12 3	6 8
	April	5, 6	14 6	8 3			7, 8	11 8	6 1
		12, 13	13 11	7 9			14, 15	12 3	6 8
		19, 20	—	—			21, 30	12 3	6 8
		26, 27	13 5	7 9		April	5	—	—
	May	3, 4	12 3	6 8			11, 12	12 9	6 8
		10, 11	12 11	7 2			18, 19	12 3	6 8
		17, 18	12 3	6 8			25, 26	12 3	6 8
		24, 25	11 8	6 8		May	2, 3	12 5	6 8
	June	1	11 8	7 -			9, 10	11 10	6 8
		8	11 2	7 -			16, 17	11 10	6 8
		14, 15	12 3	7 2			24	11 8	6 8
		21, 22	11 8	6 10			30, 31	12 5	6 1
		28	12 11	7 2					
	July	5, 6	12 10	6 10					
		12, 13	12 9	7 2					
		19, 20	12 3	7 4					
		26, 27	12 9	7 4					

In testimony of its authenticity,

Golembiowski.

## Appendix, N° 24

UEBERSICHT der Ein und Ausfuhr DANZIGS von WEITZEN, ROGGEN, GERSTE  
E I N F U H R.

JAHRE.	WEITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1659	18	fl 39	2,321	fl 42	1,073	fl 21	533	fl 57
1660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1674	4,088	-	12,170	-	-	-	-	-
1675	7,874	-	17,100	-	2,008	-	400	-

Anno 1657 bis 1660 Krieg mit Schweden.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24, with the Money

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY and OATS, imported into DANZIG, and exported

## Importation.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.				
					Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

War with Sweden from 1657 to 1660.

## Appendix, N° 24.

und HAVER, nebst ihren niedrigsten und höchsten Preisen vom Jahre 1650 bis 1825.

## A U S F U H R.

WEITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GORSTE.		HAVER.		JAHRE.
Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	
87,040	Getraide aller Art.	39,984	fl 30	1,474	-	-	-	1650.
12,435	-	25,464	-	616	fl 30	-	-	1651.
8,202	-	26,791	-	1,055	-	-	-	1652.
5,326	-	33,789	-	1,671	-	-	-	1653.
9,671	-	37,531	-	280	-	-	-	1654.
7,158	-	6,046	-	-	-	-	-	1655.
4,564	50	126	26	13	15	2	-	1659.
2,947	Getraide aller Art.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1660.
20,662	d°	d°	-	-	-	-	-	1661.
8,172	-	25,729	50	-	-	-	-	1662.
6,360	30	21,765	30	293	-	93	-	1663.
3,903	-	16,647	30	-	-	-	-	1664.
2,466	-	13,730	30	-	-	-	-	1665.
3,223	30	13,722	30	-	-	-	-	1666.
12,161	-	32,678	-	3,988	-	189	-	1668.
10,319	-	29,865	45	2,111	30	20	-	1669.
12,262	30	28,452	12	3,609	50	349	15	1670.
9,500	-	19,892	-	745	-	172	30	1671.
3,357	-	10,473	-	183	-	-	-	1672.
6,579	-	8,008	-	920	-	168	-	1673.
13,366	-	21,763	-	627	-	85	-	1674.
8,333	-	16,712	-	582	-	35	-	1675.

(continued on pp. 118, 119.)

and Measures rendered into English denominations.

from the same place, from the Year 1650 to the Year 1825, as also their highest and lowest Prices during the same period.

## Exportation.

WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	YEAR.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
130,567	419,837	15,477	-	1650.
86,121	267,372	6,473	-	1651.
55,923	281,305	11,077	-	1652.
101,546	354,785	17,546	-	1653.
75,150	394,075	2,940	-	1654.
47,922	63,483	-	-	1655.
-	-	-	-	1656.
-	-	-	-	1657.
3,884	1,327	138	21	1658.
30,943	-	-	-	1659.
216,951	-	-	-	1660.
85,806	270,163	-	-	1661.
66,785	228,537	3,076	976	1662.
40,982	174,798	-	-	1663.
25,893	144,170	-	-	1664.
33,847	144,035	-	-	1665.
127,695	343,119	41,874	1,985	1666.
108,350	313,591	22,170	210	1667.
128,756	298,746	37,904	3,667	1668.
99,750	208,866	7,822	1,811	1669.
35,248	109,967	1,922	-	1670.
69,080	84,084	9,660	1,764	1671.
140,343	228,511	6,583	892	1672.
87,497	175,476	6,111	368	1673.
1,799,048	4,506,247	190,773	11,694	1674.
				1675.

Appendix, N° 24.—*continued.*

## E I N F U H R.

JAHRE.	WITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1676	4,502	-	14,732	-	-	-	-	-
1677	5,270	-	18,220	-	-	-	-	-
1678	9,077	-	24,692	-	1,215	-	80	-
1679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1680	17,670	-	32,991	-	2,871	-	198	-
1681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1683	18,337	-	28,770	-	1,710	-	249	-
1684	17,811	-	31,458	-	2,486	-	95	-
1685	17,826	-	35,220	-	4,387	-	293	-
1686	17,647	-	31,051	-	3,751	-	231	-
1687	19,650	-	36,320	-	2,932	-	69	-
1688	12,797	-	28,529	-	2,760	-	238	-
1689	12,021	-	31,211	-	3,253	-	85	-
1690	7,578	-	15,043	-	1,452	-	205	-
1691	5,685	-	10,775	-	695	-	40	-
1692	6,878	-	13,126	-	505	-	120	-
1693	8,386	-	17,494	-	1,179	-	85	-
1694	9,483	-	18,968	-	1,532	-	-	-
1695	7,576	-	16,359	-	509	-	260	-
1696	5,713	-	9,673	-	1,500	-	105	-
1697	6,767	-	15,499	-	1,395	-	193	-
1698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1699	6,967	-	13,975	-	2,909	-	107	-
1700	3,680	-	10,631	-	1,236	-	36	-

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## Importation.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
				Quarters.
1676	47,271	154,686	-	-
1677	55,335	191,310	-	-
1678	95,309	259,206	12,758	840
1679	-	-	-	-
1680	185,535	346,405	30,145	2,077
1681	-	-	-	-
1682	-	-	-	-
1683	192,539	302,085	17,955	2,615
1684	187,015	330,309	26,103	997
1685	187,173	369,810	46,063	3,077
1686	185,294	326,036	39,386	2,425
1687	206,345	381,360	30,786	725
1688	134,367	299,554	28,980	2,499
1689	126,221	327,716	34,156	893
1690	79,569	157,951	15,246	2,152
1691	59,693	113,133	6,298	420
1692	72,219	137,823	5,302	1,260
1693	88,053	183,687	12,379	893
1694	99,572	199,164	16,086	-
1695	79,548	171,770	5,345	2,730
1696	59,987	101,566	15,750	1,102
1697	71,053	162,740	14,648	2,026
1698	-	-	-	-
1699	73,154	146,737	30,544	1,123
1700	38,640	111,626	12,978	378
	2,323,869	4,774,734	400,908	28,231

Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## A U S F U H R.

W A I T Z E N .		R O G G E N .		G E R S T E .		H A F E R .		J A H R E .
L e s t .	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s .	L a s t .	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s .	L a s t .	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s .	L a s t .	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s .	
4,707	-	13,788	-	467	-	6	-	1676.
5,265	-	12,147	-	400	-	313	-	1677.
20,864	-	21,383	-	1,767	-	279	-	1678.
12,383	-	38,040	-	1,529	-	-	-	1679.
10,717	-	25,812	-	914	-	111	-	1680.
12,231	-	31,543	-	1,649	-	739	-	1681.
14,078	-	21,232	-	1,895	-	212	-	1682.
16,400	-	30,515	-	1,543	-	111	-	1683.
23,722	-	32,724	-	3,375	-	224	-	1684.
19,684	-	33,827	-	4,797	-	423	-	1685.
14,775	-	29,105	-	3,286	-	1	-	1686.
10,952	-	27,587	-	3,759	-	164	-	1687.
10,356	-	25,068	-	3,154	-	76	-	1688.
11,983	-	27,715	-	2,645	-	4	-	1689.
6,358	-	13,378	-	522	-	19	-	1690.
7,682	-	8,909	-	1,075	-	36	-	1691.
10,893	-	11,278	-	1,152	-	60	-	1692.
19,349	-	20,027	-	680	-	105	-	1693.
18,307	-	19,846	-	2,085	-	17	-	1694.
9,775	-	12,052	-	771	-	-	-	1695.
6,198	-	13,289	-	1,351	-	2	-	1696.
8,443	-	24,522	-	3,627	-	209	-	1697.
10,151	-	21,306	-	2,680	-	80	-	1698.
8,999	-	16,890	-	2,142	-	59	-	1699.
3,102	-	9,642	-	1,095	-	2	-	1700.

(continued on pp. 120, 121.)

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## Exportation.

W H E A T .	R Y E .	B A R L E Y .	O A T S .	Y E A R .
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
49,424	144,774	5,103	63	1676.
55,283	127,543	4,200	3,286	1677.
219,072	224,521	18,554	2,930	1678.
130,022	399,420	16,054	-	1679.
112,528	271,026	9,597	1,165	1680.
128,426	331,201	17,315	7,760	1681.
147,819	222,936	19,897	2,226	1682.
172,200	320,407	16,206	1,166	1683.
249,081	343,602	35,437	2,362	1684.
206,682	355,183	50,369	4,442	1685.
155,138	305,603	34,503	10	1686.
114,996	289,663	39,469	1,722	1687.
108,738	263,214	33,117	798	1688.
125,826	291,007	27,772	42	1689.
66,759	140,469	5,481	199	1690.
80,661	93,544	11,288	378	1691.
114,377	118,419	12,096	630	1692.
203,164	210,284	7,140	1,103	1693.
192,224	208,383	21,893	179	1694.
102,637	126,546	8,095	-	1695.
65,079	139,534	14,185	21	1696.
88,651	257,481	38,084	2,195	1697.
106,586	223,713	28,140	840	1698.
94,489	177,344	22,491	619	1699.
32,571	101,241	11,498	21	1700.
3,122,433	5,687,058	507,984	34,157	

## Appendix, N° 24—continued.

## E I N F U H R.

JAHRE	WALTZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1701	3,809	- - -	12,502	- - -	980	- - -	146	- - -
1702	6,190	- - -	20,839	- - -	1,312	- - -	157	- - -
1703	2,218	Jan. 105-200	5,647	Jan. 70-88	628	Jan. 60-70	18	Dec. 45-50
1704	4,555	fl 100-210	11,687	fl 70-85	434	fl 60-62	76	fl 40-42
1705	4,837	110-200	16,049	67-76	306	58-60	58	38-40
1706	7,340	90-190	20,259	60-78	806	55-60	27	40-42
1707	7,151	95-200	10,984	63-80	1,246	60-68	20	40-48
1708	2,703	105-190	6,728	80-88	848	75-80	67	48-50
1709	4,519	200-270	12,341	160-174	1,381	100-105	303	- - -
1710	3,111	180-310	7,033	135-160	2,175	100-106	1,097	58
1711	4,862	160-290	19,980	95-120	2,682	70-75	607	38-42
1712	7,996	140-260	25,565	78-94	171	75-80	634	48-50
1713	10,259	140-260	26,270	96-115	2,585	70-72	874	50-52
1714	5,553	245-345	13,148	140-165	2,038	100-130	862	60-66
1715	1,995	120-250	3,473	90-100	1,518	65-78	739	38-40
1716	2,469	150-250	9,101	95-125	1,518	68-80	519	48-50
1717	4,361	135-240	9,921	88-103	1,275	68-70	314	40-42
1718	3,316	130-250	12,579	98-109	1,314	75-85	281	42-50
1719	4,304	125-150	15,524	100-115	1,180	72-75	494	44-48
1720	2,848	135-190	13,294	100-125	1,042	76-128	514	46
1721	7,182	110-180	27,397	80-90	1,624	70-75	721	48-52
1722	7,719	100-180	27,695	62-75	2,602	50-54	748	28-30
1723	8,414	135-200	34,756	72-85	3,472	50-55	1,008	30-32
1724	7,894	130-180	30,518	72-90	2,847	64-66	826	52-56
1725	10,555	145-240	29,611	120-135	3,404	75-80	975	60

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24—continued.

YEAR.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
1701	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1702	39,995	131,271	10,290	1,533	33,821	89,665	2,866	115
1703	64,995	218,809	13,776	1,648	42,872	180,379	8,216	158
1704	23,289	59,294	6,594	189	33,106	60,305	2,163	221
1705	46,778	122,714	4,557	798	50,935	121,369	5,817	-
1706	50,788	168,514	3,213	609	66,032	151,368	6,017	-
1707	77,070	212,719	8,463	283	72,261	189,220	10,668	32
1708	75,086	115,332	13,083	210	63,998	118,745	10,426	-
1709	28,381	70,644	8,904	704	95,896	183,078	8,830	42
1710	47,450	129,580	14,501	3,181	81,239	173,607	-	110
1711	32,665	73,847	22,837	10,519	37,233	72,628	7,917	-
1712	51,051	209,790	28,161	6,373	45,350	177,786	9,838	-
1713	83,958	268,432	1,795	6,657	81,395	253,827	4,421	1,954
1714	107,719	275,835	27,148	9,177	127,659	296,457	4,137	3,675
1715	55,157	138,054	21,399	9,051	47,680	74,508	1,858	535
1716	20,947	36,466	15,939	7,760	10,647	23,971	1,354	273
1717	25,925	95,561	15,939	5,449	19,089	61,320	3,864	147
1718	45,790	104,170	13,387	3,297	36,204	66,423	1,470	-
1719	34,818	132,079	13,797	2,950	23,268	140,721	5,208	441
1720	45,192	163,002	12,390	5,187	53,456	195,615	157	2,646
1721	29,904	139,587	10,941	5,397	36,624	136,458	3,980	4,421
1722	75,411	287,669	17,052	7,570	58,432	188,254	893	2,310
1723	81,049	290,797	27,321	7,854	66,182	246,808	5,775	16
1724	88,347	364,938	36,456	10,584	96,547	352,348	16,054	8,242
1725	82,887	320,439	29,893	8,673	94,552	439,740	8,705	5,418
	110,828	310,915	35,742	10,237	120,404	257,937	11,098	3,979
	1,425,480	4,440,453	413,573	125,890	1,494,883	4,252,497	141,732	34,735

Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## A U S F U H R.

W A I T Z E N.		R O G G E N.		G E R S T E.		H A F E R.		J A H R E.
L a s t.	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s.	L a s t.	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s.	L a s t.	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s.	L a s t.	H ö c h s t e r P r e i s.	
3,221	- - -	8,530	- - -	273	- - -	11	- - -	1701.
4,083	- - -	17,179	- - -	782	- - -	15	- - -	1702.
3,153	fl 135-240	5,749	fl 85-105	206	fl 75-78	21	fl 60-63	1703.
4,851	115-200	11,559	90-110	554	60-75	-	50-60	1704.
6,003	125-220	14,416	80-95	573	65	-	45-50	1705.
6,882	160-200	18,021	70-94	1,016	65	3	48-52	1706.
6,095	110-200	11,309	72-88	993	75-78	-	66	1707.
9,133	195-270	17,436	155-175	841	100-105	4	63-68	1708.
7,737	350-600	16,534	260-275	-	140-145	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	68-70	1709.
3,546	320-460	6,917	250-260	754	145-155	-	95-100	1710.
4,319	205-300	16,932	160-165	937	98-105	-	55-68	1711.
7,371	180-280	24,174	108-120	421	86-90	148	58-60	1712.
12,158	250-350	28,234	148-185	394	105	350	65	1713.
4,541	290-430	7,096	195-215	177	175-180	51	120-125	1714.
1,014	260-385	2,283	165-175	129	130-190	26	80-85	1715.
1,818	160-270	5,840	115-135	368	78-80	14	48-50	1716.
3,448	150-260	6,326	110-130	140	76-80	-	48-50	1717.
2,216	185-300	13,402	126-140	496	80-85	42	55-60	1718.
5,091	185-280	18,630	153-165	15	115-150	252	78-80	1719.
3,488	155-240	12,996	148-155	379	125-130	421	75-80	1720.
5,565	122-180	17,929	105-120	85	76-80	220	55-60	1721.
6,303	130-200	23,505	76-98	550	55-60	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40-42	1722.
9,195	140-220	33,557	100-120	1,529	73-75	785	40-50	1723.
9,005	140-220	41,880	100-125	829	72-80	516	60-77	1724.
11,467	200-260	24,565	140-170	1,057	110-115	379	70-75	1725.

(continued on pp. 122, 123.)

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.				Y E A R.
W H E A T.	R Y E.	B A R L E Y.	O A T S.	W H E A T.	R Y E.	B A R L E Y.	O A T S.	
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1701.
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1702.
7/11-15/	5/3-6/7	4/6-5/3	3/5-3/9	10/2-18/	6/5-7/11	5/8-5/11	4/6-4/9	1703.
7/6-15/9	5/3-6/5	4/6-4/8	3/3-3/2	8/8-15/	6/9-8/3	4/6-5/8	3/9-4/6	1704.
7/9-15/	5/1-5/8	4/4-4/6	2/10-3/	9/5-16/6	6/-7/2	4/11	3/5-3/9	1705.
6/-14/3	4/6-5/10	4/2-4/6	3/-3/2	12/-15/	5/3-7/1	4/11	3/7-3/11	1706.
7/2-15/	4/9-6/	4/6-5/1	3/-3/7	8/3-15/	5/5-6/7	5/8-5/11	5/	1707.
7/11-14/3	6/-6/7	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9	14/8-20/3	11/8-13/2	7/6-7/11	4/9-5/1	1708.
15/-20/3	12/-13/1	7/6-7/11	-	26/3-45/3	19/6-20/8	10/6-10/11	5/1-5/3	1709.
13/6-22/3	10/2-12/	7/6-8/	4/4	24/-34/8	18/9-19/6	10/11-11/8	7/2-7/6	1710.
12/-21/9	7/2-9/	5/3-5/8	2/10-3/2	15/5-22/6	12/-12/5	7/4-7/11	4/2-5/1	1711.
10/6-19/6	5/10-7/1	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9	13/6-21/	8/1-9/	6/6-6/9	4/5-4/6	1712.
10/6-19/6	7/3-8/8	5/3-5/5	3/9-3/11	18/9-26/3	11/1-13/11	7/11	4/11	1713.
18/5-26/1	10/6-12/5	7/6-9/9	4/6-4/11	21/9-32/5	14/8-16/2	13/2-13/6	9/-9/5	1714.
9/-18/9	6/9-7/6	4/11-5/10	2/10-3/	19/6-28/11	12/5-13/2	9/9-14/3	6/-6/5	1715.
11/3-18/9	7/2-9/5	5/1-6/	3/7-3/9	12/-20/3	8/8-10/2	5/10-6/	3/7-3/9	1716.
10/2-18/	6/7-7/9	5/1-5/3	3/-3/2	11/3-19/6	8/3-9/9	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9	1717.
9/9-18/9	7/4-8/2	6/-6/9	3/2-3/9	13/11-22/6	9/6-10/6	6/-6/5	4/1-4/6	1718.
9/5-11/3	7/6-8/8	5/5-5/8	3/3-3/7	13/11-21/	11/6-12/5	8/8-11/3	5/10-6/	1719.
10/2-14/3	7/6-9/5	5/9-9/7	3/5	11/8-18/	11/2-11/8	9/5-9/9	5/8-6/	1720.
8/3-13/6	6/-6/9	5/3-5/8	3/7-3/11	9/1-13/6	7/11-9/	5/8-6/	4/2-4/6	1721.
7/6-13/6	4/8-5/8	3/9-4/	2/1-2/3	9/9-15/	5/9-7/4	4/2-4/6	3/-3/2	1722.
10/2-15/	5/5-6/5	3/9-4/2	2/3-2/5	10/6-16/6	7/6-9/	5/6-5/8	3/-3/9	1723.
9/9-13/6	5/5-6/9	4/10-5/	3/11-4/3	10/6-16/6	7/6-9/5	9/5-5/5	4/6-5/9	1724.
10/11-18/	9/-10/2	5/8-6/	4/6	15/-19/6	10/6-12/0	8/3-8/8	5/3-5/8	1725.

(continued on pp. 122, 123.)

Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## EINFUHR.

JAHR.	WATZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1726	10,840	fl. 140-220	25,794	fl. 102-120	2,031	fl. 80-95	629	fl. 55-70
1727	5,070	155-250	7,582	125-146	1,653	110-115	613	90-70
1728	11,652	140-200	25,637	95-116	3,174	68-76	1,451	50-55
1729	19,268	130-220	39,384	68-100	2,788	64-65	1,084	55-60
1730	13,436	110-180	22,304	58-85	2,017	45-55	761	40-50
1731	10,063	110-200	7,318	60-90	1,932	50-65	955	50
1732	11,507	105-180	12,708	64-85	2,154	55-60	784	30-45
1733	10,605	100-180	13,865	62-85	2,273	54-60	973	36-50
1734	3,750	110-210	1,934	88-112	937	68-72	547	48-50
1735	7,514	135-220	8,814	85-108	1,243	68-72	862	52-60
1736	3,177	130-210	2,151	102-118	881	95-98	1,799	68-75
1737	784	170-250	2,114	140-152	2,960	85-95	1,809	60-78
1738	4,782	120-225	6,181	90-110	1,308	60-70	863	40-50
1739	7,766	105-210	14,101	70-95	737	58-60	554	38-45
1740	11,122	160-240	19,373	112-130	590	100-105	380	60-70
1741	11,656	170-320	17,318	152-180	1,380	110-120	1,503	75-85
1742	10,014	125-220	14,305	90-115	2,056	70-80	1,331	40-45
1743	10,037	120-180	17,958	78-95	2,209	62-65	1,447	40-42
1744	10,297	125-190	25,251	78-90	1,325	54-58	1,359	40-42
1745	6,378	145-205	15,767	90-100	1,430	78-80	1,293	66-72
1746	2,309	100-145	3,016	122-135	469	110-115	418	55-65
1747	7,005	150-240	9,879	125-140	956	70-65	419	50-56
1748	9,189	130-200	16,148	100-116	1,323	75-80	606	54-58
1749	11,638	145-205	18,729	95-105	1,738	72-76	499	50-54
1750	12,613	145-205	23,992	78-82	3,497	62-68	1,477	44-48

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

YEAR.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1726	113,820	270,837	21,325	6,604	95,739	213,076	7,539	1,249
1727	53,235	79,611	17,357	6,437	46,793	183,571	4,231	2,079
1728	122,346	269,188	33,327	15,235	90,835	201,069	17,997	13,093
1729	202,314	413,532	29,274	11,382	199,395	329,774	14,175	11,266
1730	141,078	234,192	21,178	7,990	110,817	128,908	3,318	304
1731	105,662	76,839	20,286	10,027	113,610	63,619	3,696	504
1732	120,823	133,434	22,617	8,232	72,744	77,469	2,520	-
1733	111,353	145,582	23,866	10,216	112,539	151,987	2,593	651
1734	39,375	20,307	9,838	5,744	100,916	61,876	157	84
1735	78,897	92,547	13,052	9,051	84,399	67,169	525	137
1736	33,359	22,585	9,250	18,889	24,601	20,464	-	-
1737	8,232	22,197	31,080	18,995	20,023	2,688	410	1,827
1738	50,211	64,901	13,734	9,062	48,741	86,131	934	766
1739	81,543	148,061	7,738	5,817	90,048	107,599	2,992	3,654
1740	116,781	203,416	6,195	3,980	160,314	247,506	6,731	787
1741	122,388	181,839	14,490	15,781	91,056	104,643	1,638	8,421
1742	105,147	150,202	21,588	13,975	55,020	69,972	8,169	2,352
1743	105,389	188,559	23,194	15,194	51,975	78,456	10,353	3,528
1744	108,118	265,185	13,913	14,269	52,626	125,086	1,260	178
1745	66,969	165,553	15,015	13,576	24,308	40,446	84	4,085
1746	24,244	31,668	4,924	4,389	23,478	52,048	556	505
1747	73,553	103,730	10,038	4,400	46,651	79,485	2,646	136
1748	96,484	169,554	13,891	6,363	96,642	128,310	4,809	2,625
1749	122,199	196,654	18,249	4,294	111,148	186,511	11,728	1,428
1750	132,436	251,916	36,718	15,509	97,188	186,490	10,647	462
	2,335,956	3,902,089	452,137	255,411	2,015,606	2,994,263	119,708	60,121

## Appendix, N° 24—continued.

## A U S F U H R.

WATZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.		JAHR E.
Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	
9,118	fl 195-300	20,293	fl 134-160	718	fl 130-145	119	65-70	1726.
3,885	180-275	17,483	140-165	403	145	198	90-70	1727.
8,651	150-240	19,149	120-140	1,714	120	1,247	66-70.	1728.
18,990	145-220	31,407	96-120	1,350	75-84	1,073	80-85	1729.
10,554	180-200	12,277	70-96	316	65-75	29	60-65	1730.
10,820	115-210	6,059	95-125	352	60-70	48	-	1731.
6,928	115-210	7,378	88-110	240	65-75	-	50-60	1732.
10,718	115-210	14,475	85-105	247	70-72	62	45-48	1733.
9,611	150-245	5,893	108-130	15	95-100	8	68-75	1734.
8,038	145-240	6,397	102-124	50	100-108	13	70-75	1735.
2,343	210-270	1,949	190-210	-	158-165	-	90-100	1736.
1,907	195-265	256	188-206	39	150-160	174	100-116	1737.
4,642	160-250	8,203	125-155	89	85-100	73	58-65	1738.
8,576	165-240	10,239	130-155	285	105-115	348	65-72	1739.
15,268	370-430	23,572	220-250	641	150-170	75	95-105	1740.
8,672	380-450	9,966	255-270	156	180-200	802	130-140	1741.
5,240	160-300	6,664	150-185	778	100-120	224	71-80	1742.
4,950	140-220	7,472	98-124	986	80-82	336	50-52.	1743.
5,012	150-200	11,913	90-104	120	80-85	17	70-75.	1744.
2,315	210-280	3,852	170-195	8	110-130	389	95-110	1745.
2,236	220-275	4,957	165-175	53	140-150	48	96-110	1746.
4,443	220-285	7,570	176-180	252	140-145	13	75-85	1747.
9,204	190-250	12,220	140-155	458	120-123	250	86-88	1748.
10,585	230-265	17,763	126-138	1,117	113-116	136	84-86	1749.
9,256	170-235	17,761	110-115	1,014	75-80	44	54-58	1750.

(continued on pp. 124, 125.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24—continued.

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.				YEAR,
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	
10/6-16/6	7/8-9/	6-7/2	4/3-5/3	14/8-22/6	10/1-12/	9/9-10/11	4/11-5/3	1726.
11/8-18/9	9/5-10/11	8/3-8/8	5/3-6/9	13/6-20/8	10/6-12/5	10/11	5/3-6/9	1727.
10/6-15/	7/3-8/9	5/1-5/8	3/9-4/2	11/3-18/	9/-10/6	9/	5/-5/3	1728.
9/9-16/6	4/10-7/6	4/10-4/11	4/2-4/6	10/11-16/6	7/2-9/	5/8-6/4	6/-6/5	1729.
8/3-13/6	4/5-6/5	3/5-4/2	3/-3/9	21/-22/6	5/3-7/2	4/11-5/8	4/6-4/11	1730.
8/3-15/	4/6-6/8	3/9-4/11	3/9	8/8-15/9	7/1-9/5	4/6-5/3	-	1731.
7/11-13/6	4/10-6/6	4/2-4/6	2/3-3/5	8/8-15/9	6/7-8/3	4/11-5/8	3/9-4/6	1732.
7/6-13/6	4/8-6/5	4/1-4/6	2/8-3/9	8/8-15/9	6/5-7/11	5/3-5/5	3/5-3/7	1733.
8/3-15/9	6/7-8/5	5/1-5/5	3/7-3/9	11/3-18/5	8/1-9/9	7/2-7/6	5/1-5/8	1734.
10/2-16/6	6/5-8/1	5/1-5/5	3/11-4/6	10/11-18/	7/8-9/4	7/6-8/1	5/3-5/8	1735.
9/9-15/9	7/8-8/10	7/1-7/4	5/1-5/8	15/9-20/3	14/3-15/9	11/10-12/5	6/9-7/6	1736.
12/9-18/9	10/6-11/5	6/5-7/2	4/6-5/10	14/7-19/11	14/1-15/5	11/3-12/	7/6-8/9	1737.
9/-16/11	6/9-8/3	4/6-5/3	3/-3/9	12/-18/9	9/5-11/8	6/5-7/6	4/4-4/11	1738.
7/11-15/9	5/8-7/2	4/4-4/6	2/10-3/5	12/5-18/	9/9-11/8	7/11-8/8	4/11-5/5	1739.
12/-18/	8/5-9/9	7/6-7/11	4/6-5/3	27/9-32/5	16/6-18/9	11/3-12/9	7/2-7/11	1740.
12/9-24/	11/5-13/6	8/3-9/	5/8-6/5	28/6-33/11	19/2-20/3	13/6-15/	9/9-10/6	1741.
9/5-16/6	6/9-8/8	5/3-6/	3/-3/5	12/-22/6	11/3-13/11	7/6-9/	5/4-6/	1742.
9/-13/6	5/10-7/2	4/8-4/11	3/-3/2	10/6-16/6	7/4-9/4	6/-6/2	3/9-3/11	1743.
9/5-14/3	5/10-6/9	4/-4/4	3/-3/3	11/3-15/	6/9-7/10	6/-6/5	5/3-5/8	1744.
10/11-15/5	6/9-7/6	5/10-6/	5/-5/5	15/9-21/	12/9-14/7	8/3-9/9	7/2-8/3	1745.
7/6-10/11	9/2-10/2	8/3-8/8	4/2-4/11	16/6-20/8	12/5-13/2	10/6-11/3	7/3-8/3	1746.
11/3-18/	9/5-16/6	4/11-5/3	3/9-4/3	16/6-21/5	13/3-13/6	10/6-10/10	5/8-6/5	1747.
9/9-15/	7/6-8/9	5/8-6/	4/1-4/4	14/3-18/9	10/6-11/8	9/-9/3	6/6-6/8	1748.
10/11-15/5	7/2-7/11	5/5-5/9	3/9-4/1	17/3-19/11	9/6-10/4	8/6-8/9	6/4-6/6	1749.
10/11-15/5	5/10-6/2	4/8-5/1	3/4-3/7	12/9-17/8	8/3-8/8	5/8-6/	4/1-4/4	1750.

## Appendix, N° 24—continued.

## E I N F U H R.

JAHRE	WALTZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1751	19,338	fl 110-190	33,782	77-82	1,642	fl 60-66	766	fl 44-48
1752	18,430	160-230	34,819	90-118	2,385	72-82	827	58-62
1753	15,668	160-230	13,764	86-118	1,984	85-90	1,286	55-60
1754	14,754	150-205	17,991	85-105	1,737	80-85	995	60-65
1755	-	135-200	-	110-112	-	80-85	-	60-65
1756	9,498	142-220	10,696	134-140	1,975	115-120	1,007	85-90
1757	15,157	210-310	19,406	210-235	2,009	130-140	2,385	100-130
1758	6,927	220-310	14,415	176-185	2,081	175-160	1,216	100-110
1759	9,793	180-270	17,920	115-185	3,327	90-95	1,565	80-85
1760	13,304	140-230	17,490	95-110	3,108	100-110	1,332	90-95
1761	7,690	180-290	11,831	130-146	3,248	130-140	2,087	115-120
1762	10,815	210-310	18,358	185-195	3,556	190-200	2,460	100-110
1763	13,480	200-280	27,023	145-150	4,873	115-130	3,280	60-70
1764	17,022	220-310	36,199	125-145	5,001	90-100	1,956	60-70
1765	16,968	230-330	29,427	148-155	3,830	125-130	2,032	80-90
1766	13,956	240-380	27,940	170-190	5,170	120-140	2,052	100-110
1767	13,247	300-430	34,604	180-190	4,711	140-170	2,000	105-110
1768	17,270	320-440	27,485	185-205	4,621	150-170	1,457	110-120
1769	16,242	250-400	34,180	150-200	4,120	120-130	1,507	90-120
1770	24,864	200-300	37,343	140-150	3,587	100-120	18	90-110
1771	13,095	330-420	11,559	270-280	1,773	210-240	1,247	150-180
1772	12,430	350-550	19,745	310-350	2,772	-	1,778	-
1773	11,000	360-560	16,677	190-260	2,853	180-190	1,254	100-105
1774	13,188	300-410	8,227	180-250	1,985	140-170	1,317	100-105
1775	11,195	350-480	5,809	240-270	2,491	160-200	1,284	115-125

Jm Jahre 1756 wurde die Ausfuhr von Roggen, Gerste, Hafer und Grütze verboten um 17 September, weil Kein Vorrath war; Der Roggen stieg bis auf 500. Am 29 April 1757, wurde die Ausfuhr wieder frei gegeben Jedoch am 1 September die Ausfuhr von Hafer und Gerste aufs neu verboten. Am 3 October 1770 bestand der Vorrath aus 9,363 Last Waitzen, 10,440 Last Roggen, 259 Last Gerste, und 92 Last Hafer. Hirre 392 d°, Erbsen 112 d°.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24—continued.

YEAR.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
1751	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1751	203,049	354,711	17,241	8,043	197,873	329,301	6,436	231
1752	193,515	365,599	25,042	8,683	186,858	320,334	11,718	1,481
1753	164,514	144,522	20,832	13,503	143,860	160,566	5,618	3,780
1754	154,917	188,905	18,233	10,448	128,069	185,797	4,189	3,255
1755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1756	99,729	112,308	20,738	10,573	80,661	153,048	2,173	2,016
1757	159,149	203,763	27,394	25,047	178,836	129,391	3,444	12,127
1758	72,733	151,357	21,851	12,768	85,417	78,099	1,260	1,890
1759	102,827	188,160	34,933	16,437	85,575	71,841	4,914	1,638
1760	140,322	183,645	32,634	13,986	113,810	177,062	1,964	1,628
1761	80,795	124,226	34,104	21,914	66,643	120,519	1,512	4,410
1762	113,558	192,750	37,338	25,830	54,611	169,102	34,293	19,981
1763	141,540	283,742	51,166	34,440	124,299	196,403	8,358	5,607
1764	178,731	380,089	52,510	20,538	177,082	315,073	20,821	3,654
1765	178,164	308,983	40,215	21,336	185,966	280,182	1,5,131	2,782
1766	146,538	293,370	54,285	21,546	142,933	228,385	15,267	4,620
1767	139,094	363,342	49,465	21,000	147,903	334,992	41,018	16,548
1768	181,535	288,593	48,521	15,298	193,190	341,523	29,946	8,495
1769	170,541	358,890	43,260	15,824	121,873	359,069	22,176	7,759
1770	261,072	392,091	37,663	189	262,899	383,439	9,628	787
1771	137,498	121,369	18,617	13,093	177,198	146,769	9,282	8,316
1772	130,515	207,322	29,106	18,669	156,198	205,138	14,763	9,104
1773	115,500	175,109	29,956	13,167	106,996	140,249	14,973	7,833
1774	138,474	86,383	20,843	13,829	144,396	97,230	15,067	10,332
1775	117,547	60,994	26,155	13,482	123,470	71,841	12,180	6,510
	3,521,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,643	3,385,916	4,995,353	306,131	144,784

In the Year 1756 (beginning of the war of seven years) the Export of Rye, Barley, Oats, and Groats, was prohibited, the supply having been very small. Rye rose to 22/6 the quarter. On the 29th of April 1757, the export was permitted; but on the 1st of September, of the same year, the exportation of Oats and Barley was again prohibited.

On the 3d of October 1770, the quantities of Corn in the stores at Danzic, were 98,311 1/2 quarters of Wheat; 109,620 quarters of Rye; 2,719 1/2 quarters

## Appendix, N° 24—continued.

## A U S F U H R.

WAITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.		JAHRE.
Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	
18,845	fl. 200-250	31,362	fl. 122-128	613	fl. 94-98	22	70-74	1751.
17,796	197-250	30,508	126-137	1,116	90-100	141	70-75	1752.
13,701	200-255	15,292	95-120	535	100-110	360	85-90	1753.
12,197	160-235	17,695	110-122	399	90-95	310	70-75	1754.
	155-230		130-145		100-110		90-95	1755.
7,682	280-400	14,576	194-205	207	160-170	192	110-120	1756.
17,032	330-390	12,323	285-290	328	190-200	1,155	148-152	1757.
8,135	250-350	7,438	232-236	120	160-170	180	115-125	1758.
8,150	250-330	6,842	188-195	468	150-160	156	105-110	1759.
10,839	210-310	16,863	145-155	187	180-190	155	105-110	1760.
6,347	220-310	11,478	165-175	144	170-180	420	125-135	1761.
5,201	240-330	16,105	250-255	3,266	190-200	1,903	160-170	1762.
11,838	240-330	18,705	226-232	796	190-200	534	110-115	1763.
16,865	240-330	30,007	155-170	1,983	120-130	348	80-90	1764.
17,711	310-440	26,684	235-240	1,441	180-190	265	125-135	1765.
13,546	300-450	21,751	235-250	1,454	190-200	440	135-140	1766.
14,086	330-500	31,904	215-230	3,906	180-185	1,576	125-140	1767.
18,399	370-550	32,526	210-220	2,852	180-190	809	150-160	1768.
11,607	400-550	34,197	220-230	2,112	160-180	739	110-130	1769.
25,038	310-420	36,518	250-280	917	160-210	75	150-170	1770.
16,876	460-500	13,978	375-380	884	210-240	793	150-180	1771.
14,876	410-580	19,537	370-380	1,406	-	867	-	1772.
10,190	410-580	13,357	310-350	1,426	180-190	746	100-105	1773.
13,752	360-560	9,260	240-260	1,435	160-210	984	115-125	1774.
11,759	420-520	6,842	300-320	1,160	160-200	620	115-125	1775.

112 d°, Buchwaitzen 331. Im October wurde die Ausfuhr von Gerste Hafer, Grütze und Erbsen verboten. Von Waitzen mussten 3,000 Last, von Roggen 6,000 Last, Vorrath bleiben was darüber seyn würde, sollte ausgelassen werden. Ende des Jahres 1772 bestand der Vorrath aus 2,040 Last Waitzen, 3,869 d° Roggen, 300 d° Gerste, 231 d° Hafer.

(continued on pp. 126, 127.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24—continued.

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.				YEAR.
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	
8/3-14/3	5/9-6/2	4/6-4/11	3/4-3/7	15/-18/9	9/2-9/7	7/1-7/4	5/3-5/7	1751.
12/-17/3	6/9-8/10	5/5-6/2	4/4-4/8	14/9-18/9	9/5-10/3	6/9-7/6	5/3-5/8	1752.
12/-17/3	6/5-8/10	6/5-6/9	4/2-4/6	15/-19/2	7/2-9/	7/6-8/3	6/5-6/9	1753.
11/3-15/5	6/5-7/11	6/-6/5	4/6-4/11	12/-17/8	8/3-9/2	6/9-7/2	5/3-5/8	1754.
10/2-15/	8/3-8/5	6/-6/5	4/6-4/11	11/8-17/3	9/9-10/11	7/6-8/3	6/9-10/2	1755.
10/8-16/6	10/-10/6	8/8-9/	6/5-6/9	21/-30/2	14/7-15/5	12/-12/9	8/3-9/	1756.
15/9-23/3	15/9-17/8	9/9-10/6	7/6-9/9	24/9-29/3	21/5-21/9	14/3-15/	11/1-11/5	1757.
16/6-23/3	13/2-13/10	12/-13/2	7/6-8/3	18/9-26/3	17/5-17/9	12/-12/9	8/8-9/5	1758.
13/6-20/3	8/8-13/10	6/9-7/2	6/-6/5	18/9-24/9	14/1-14/8	11/3-12/	7/11-8/3	1759.
10/6-17/3	7/2-8/3	7/6-8/3	6/9-7/2	15/9-23/3	10/11-11/8	13/6-14/3	7/11-8/3	1760.
13/6-21/9	10/3-11/	9/9-10/6	8/8-9/	16/6-23/3	12/5-13/2	12/9-13/6	9/5-10/2	1761.
15/9-23/3	13/11-14/8	14/3-15/	7/6-8/3	18/-24/9	18/9-19/2	14/3-15/	12/-12/9	1762.
15/-21/	10/11-11/3	8/8-9/9	4/6-5/3	18/-24/9	17/-17/5	14/3-15/	8/3-8/8	1763.
16/6-23/3	9/5-10/11	6/9-7/6	4/6-5/3	18/-24/9	11/8-12/9	9/-9/9	6/-6/9	1764.
17/3-24/9	11/1-11/8	9/5-9/9	6/-6/9	23/3-33/2	17/8-18/	13/6-14/3	9/5-10/2	1765.
18/-28/6	12/9-14/3	9/-10/6	7/6-8/3	22/6-33/11	17/8-18/9	14/3-15/	10/2-10/6	1766.
22/6-32/5	13/6-14/3	10/6-12/9	7/11-8/3	24/9-37/8	16/2-17/3	13/6-13/11	9/5-10/6	1767.
24/-33/2	13/11-15/5	11/3-12/9	8/3-9/	27/9-41/5	15/9-16/6	13/6-14/3	11/3-12/	1768.
18/9-30/2	14/3-15/	9/-9/9	6/9-9/	30/2-41/5	16/6-17/3	12/-13/6	8/3-9/9	1769.
15/-22/6	10/6-11/3	7/6-9/	6/9-8/3	23/3-31/8	18/9-21/	12/-15/9	11/3-12/9	1770.
24/9-31/8	20/3-21/	15/9-18/	11/3-13/6	34/8-37/8	28/2-28/6	15/9-18/	11/3-13/6	1771.
26/3-41/5	23/3-26/3	-	-	30/11-43/8	27/9-28/6	-	-	1772.
27/-42/2	14/3-19/6	13/6-14/3	7/6-7/11	30/11-43/8	23/3-26/3	13/6-14/3	7/6-7/11	1773.
22/6-30/11	13/6-18/9	10/6-12/9	7/6-7/11	27/-42/	18/-19/6	12/-15/9	8/8-9/5	1774.
26/3-36/2	18/-20/3	12/-15/	8/8-9/5	31/8-39/2	22/6-24/	12/-15/	8/8-9/5	1775.

quarters of Barley; 966 quarters of Oats; 4,116 quarters of Millet; 1,176 quarters of Peas; and 3,475 quarters of Buckwheat. The export of Barley, Oats, Groots, and Peas, was prohibited in the same month. Of Wheat 31,500 quarters, and of Rye 63,000, must remain in the stores; the surplus was permitted to be exported. At the end of the year 1772, 21,420 quarters of Wheat; 40,624 quarters of Rye; 3,150 quarters of Barley; and 2,425  $\frac{1}{2}$  quarters of Oats, remained in the market.

Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## E I N F U H R.

JAHRE.	WALTZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1776	14,177	fl 350-400	8,546	fl 200-240	3,195	fl 150-180	1,694	115-120
1777	15,201	190-330	11,418	145-177	2,148	140-150	1,258	100-120
1778	11,673	260-380	9,895	160-180	2,255	150-160	1,148	100-120
1779	9,560	230-330	9,818	130-155	2,535	120-130	900	80-90
1780	6,536	190-290	2,889	120-130	1,958	120-130	1,078	80-90
1781	3,067	260-380	5,608	175-190	2,017	150-160	797	115-125
1782	2,386	260-380	3,458	215-220	1,846	170-180	1,031	110
1783	13,826	280-400	13,361	170-190	2,966	160-170	1,201	120-130
1784	15,112	300-410	21,071	215-230	4,049	180-200	1,049	130-135
1785	13,945	330-400	21,207	190-210	3,901	180-200	1,186	135-150
1786	8,854	340-410	15,065	250-270	3,448	180-200	934	130-150
1787	6,353	340-390	11,502	360-380	2,938	180-200	954	140-150
1788	2,435	370-390	7,568	230-250	1,878	180-220	652	130-140
1789	7,724	360-430	11,179	230-250	1,902	190-240	780	130-140
1790	9,361	370-470	10,148	260-310	1,972	190-240	713	160-170
1791	12,517	360-450	11,594	290-220	2,276	170-180	2,355	110-120
1792	11,174	300-380	14,442	180-230	2,094	160-180	1,609	110-120
1793	16,667	380-460	16,242	240-270	1,910	200-220	512	130-140
1794	16,083	390-500	7,980	260-330	1,637	210-240	1,779	-
1795	11,801	500-550	2,335	445	1,144	-	404	-
1796	29,334	400-550	15,332	215-260	2,985	170-190	909	130-140
1797	28,777	300-400	13,347	170-190	3,716	150-155	1,084	120-130
1798	23,472	350-500	12,979	180-210	724	160-180	1,057	120-140
1799	26,888	420-540	11,016	320-330	2,816	250-270	1,216	190-200
1800	38,863	600-800	7,736	460-550	3,399	-	1,852	220-240

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

YEAR.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
1776	148,858	89,738	33,547	17,787	97,995	66,801	17,535	9,103
1777	159,611	119,889	22,554	13,209	146,664	69,384	1,134	1,544
1778	122,567	103,897	23,677	12,054	120,813	77,553	13,513	10,794
1779	100,380	103,089	26,618	9,450	110,870	81,217	17,934	10,836
1780	68,628	30,334	20,559	11,319	103,121	81,123	5,796	2,268
1781	32,203	58,884	21,178	8,368	55,009	81,889	9,975	3,297
1782	25,053	36,309	19,383	10,826	36,288	41,758	6,521	893
1783	145,173	140,291	31,143	12,610	177,555	138,232	24,139	12,611
1784	158,676	221,245	42,514	11,014	174,342	143,220	28,528	3,885
1785	146,422	222,673	40,960	12,453	148,753	224,475	26,817	6,657
1786	92,967	158,183	36,204	9,807	77,553	226,002	48,941	14,511
1787	66,707	120,771	30,849	10,017	57,026	88,179	27,027	11,277
1788	25,567	79,464	19,719	6,846	40,965	47,859	17,482	10,710
1789	81,102	117,379	19,971	8,190	89,198	146,863	13,707	4,357
1790	98,291	106,554	20,706	7,486	72,492	93,093	26,429	7,581
1791	131,428	121,737	23,898	24,728	127,249	106,701	20,191	23,142
1792	117,328	151,641	21,987	16,894	103,407	133,791	18,900	18,197
1793	175,003	170,541	20,055	5,376	173,828	154,056	20,234	4,032
1794	164,871	83,790	17,188	18,679	197,116	129,747	16,309	75,726
1795	123,911	24,517	12,012	4,242	144,627	1,879	-	-
1796	308,007	160,986	31,342	9,544	282,250	91,056	15,876	147
1797	302,159	140,143	39,018	11,382	251,832	80,661	17,188	21
1798	246,456	136,275	7,602	11,098	276,654	123,480	8,526	189
1799	282,324	115,668	29,568	12,768	262,752	132,856	8,568	4,735
1800	408,062	81,228	35,689	19,446	429,061	23,247	2,331	5,544
	3,731,754	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	3,757,480	2,576,122	413,751	242,057

Appendix, N° 24.—*continued.*

## A U S F U H R.

WAITZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.		JAHRE.
Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	
9,333	fl 330-470	6,362	fl 250-280	1,670	fl 210-220	867	fl 120-150	1776.
13,968	250-400	6,608	200-240	108	150-185	147	115-130	1777.
11,506	260-380	7,386	195-215	1,287	160-170	1,028	120-130	1778.
10,559	260-380	7,735	180-195	1,708	160-175	1,032	125-135	1779.
9,821	280-390	7,726	190-210	552	140-150	216	110-120	1780.
5,239	300-420	7,799	255-265	950	200-220	314	125-135	1781.
3,456	340-450	3,977	270-280	621	180-220	85	135	1782.
16,910	350-460	13,165	210-230	2,299	290-210	1,201	130-150	1783.
16,604	420-510	13,640	260-275	2,717	220-225	370	135-130	1784.
14,167	390-470	21,379	260-280	2,554	230-250	634	140-160	1785.
7,386	390-470	21,524	365-380	4,661	230-250	1,382	140-160	1786.
5,431	380-450	8,398	330-350	2,574	220-225	1,074	140-160	1787.
3,901	410-440	4,558	320-340	1,605	190-240	1,020	140-150	1788.
8,495	700-780	13,987	350-380	1,314	190-280	415	160-170	1789.
6,904	620-720	8,866	360-385	2,517	220-240	722	160-170	1790.
12,119	380-490	10,162	270-310	1,923	220-240	2,204	140-150	1791.
9,854	400-520	12,742	300-320	1,800	200-240	1,733	120-130	1792.
16,555	440-530	14,672	310-330	1,927	240-250	384	150-160	1793.
18,773	530-570	11,495	355-388	1,559	230-260	7,212	-	1794.
13,774	880-960	179	575	-	-	-	-	1795.
26,881	940-1,050	8,672	280-310	1,512	240-260	14	130-150	1796.
23,984	530-630	7,682	250-270	1,637	200-220	2	140-150	1797.
26,348	440-520	11,760	310-320	812	260-200	18	120-140	1798.
25,024	700-800	12,653	460-500	816	280-290	451	190-200	1799.
40,863	920-1,100	2,214	480-550	222	-	528	240-260	1800.

(continued on pp. 128, 129.)

Im July 1793, wurde die Ausfuhr von Roggen, Gerste und Hafer verboten.

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.				YEAR.
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	
26/3-30/2	15/-18/	11/3-13/6	8/8-9/	24/9-35/5	18/9-21/	15/9-16/6	9/-11/3	1776.
14/3-24/9	10/11-12/3	10/6-11/3	7/6-9/	18/9-30/2	15/-18/	11/3-13/11	8/8-9/9	1777.
19/6-28/6	12/-13/6	11/3-12/	7/6-9/	19/6-28/6	14/8-16/2	12/-12/9	9/-9/9	1778.
17/3-24/9	9/9-11/8	9/-9/9	6/-6/9	19/6-28/6	13/6-14/8	12/-13/2	9/5-10/2	1779.
14/3-21/9	9/-9/9	9/-9/9	6/-6/9	21/-29/3	14/3-15/9	10/6-11/3	8/3-9/	1780.
19/6-28/6	13/2-14/3	11/3-12/	8/8-9/5	22/6-31/8	19/2-19/11	15/-16/6	9/5-10/2	1781.
19/6-28/6	16/2-16/6	12/9-13/6	8/3	25/6-33/11	20/3-21/	13/6-16/6	10/2	1782.
21/-30/2	12/9-14/3	12/-12/9	9/-9/9	26/3-34/8	15/9-17/3	21/9-15/9	9/9-11/3	1783.
22/6-30/11	16/2-17/3	13/6-15/	9/9-10/2	31/8-38/5	19/6-20/8	16/6-16/11	9/9-10/2	1784.
24/9-30/2	14/3-18/	13/6-15/	10/2-11/3	29/3-35/5	19/6-21/	17/3-18/9	10/6-12/	1785.
25/6-30/11	18/9-20/3	13/6-15/	9/9-11/3	29/3-35/5	27/5-28/6	17/3-18/9	10/6-12/	1786.
25/6-29/3	27/-28/6	13/6-15/	10/6-11/3	28/6-33/11	24/9-26/3	16/6-16/11	10/6-12/	1787.
27/9-29/3	17/3-18/9	13/6-16/6	9/9-10/6	30/11-33/2	24/-25/6	14/3-18/	10/6-11/3	1788.
27/-32/5	17/3-18/9	14/3-18/	9/9-10/6	52/9-58/9	26/3-28/6	14/3-21/	12/-12/9	1789.
27/9-35/5	19/6-23/3	14/3-18/	12/-12/9	46/9-54/3	27/-28/11	16/6-18/	12/-12/9	1790.
27/-33/11	21/9-16/6	12/9-13/6	8/3-9/	28/6-36/11	20/3-23/3	16/6-18/	10/6-11/3	1791.
22/6-28/6	13/6-17/3	12/-13/6	8/3-9/	30/2-39/2	22/6-24/	15/-18/	9/-9/9	1792.
28/6-34/8	18/-20/3	15/-16/6	9/9-10/6	33/2-39/11	23/3-24/9	18/-18/9	11/3-12/	1793.
29/3-37/8	19/6-24/9	15/9-18/	-	39/11-42/11	26/8-29/1	17/3-19/6	-	1794.
37/8-43/1	33/7	-	-	66/4-72/4	43/3	-	-	1795.
30/2-43/1	16/2-19/6	12/9-14/3	9/9-10/6	70/10-79/1	21/-23/3	18/-19/6	9/9-11/3	1796.
22/6-30/2	12/9-14/3	11/3-11/8	9/-9/9	39/11-47/6	18/9-20/3	15/-16/6	10/6-11/3	1797.
26/3-37/8	13/6-15/9	12/-13/6	9/-10/6	33/2-39/2	22/6-24/	19/6-15/	9/-10/6	1798.
31/8-40/8	24/-24/9	18/9-20/3	14/3-15/	52/9-60/4	34/8-37/8	21/-21/9	14/3-15/	1799.
45/3-60/4	34/8-41/5	-	16/6-18/	69/4-82/11	36/2-41/5	-	18/-19/6	1800.

(continued on pp. 128, 129.)

Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

## E I N F U H R.

JAHRE.	W A T Z E N.		R O G G E N.		G E R S T E.		H A F E R.	
	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.	Last.	Niedrigster Preis.
1801	43,562	fl 600-800	12,070	fl 360-400	5,197	fl 290-310	1,437	fl 180-190
1802	52,620	500-680	29,050	340-380	3,377	275-300	945	200-220
1803	40,421	480-610	32,233	335-360	4,033	250-280	1,283	200-220
1804	30,867	420-450	10,853	300-340	5,191	190-230	1,954	180-200
1805	-	700-850	-	415-430	-	360-380	-	230-250
1806	-	650-800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	410-600	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	380-400	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	9,005	300-470	5,374	220-250	850	-	957	-
1815	3,364	350-420	2,985	215-225	1,170	190-200	1,015	160-170
1816	14,858	360-400	7,810	195-200	1,300	170-180	767	140-150
1817	22,220	550-750	14,910	280-300	2,600	210-220	1,061	150-170
1818	31,802	500-680	5,117	290-300	6,212	230-240	1,935	150-170
1819	29,110	280-400	4,379	200-210	2,910	150-180	502	130-160
1820	27,721	278-380	5,657	170-180	1,070	130-140	492	100-110
1821	8,908	240-340	4,074	140-180	1,366	100-120	1,285	100-110
1822	3,507	280-360	1,122	175-195	388	95-105	176	95-105
1823	6,475	210-290	1,482	145-165	415	115-125	283	85-95
1824	11,580	170-230	4,280	85-95	1,241	70-80	1,121	60-70
1825	-	180-260	-	75-90	-	75-85	-	65-75

1806. Krieg mit England und die Schwedische Blockade.

1807, 1808, 1809. Kein Handel wegen Französischer Verbote und Requisitionen.

Bis zum Jahre 1814, ist alles in Ducaten à fl 12 notirt und bezahlt; von diesem Jahre an wurde Preussisch Courant eingeführt.

Translation of Appendix, N° 24—*continued.*

YEAR.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
1801	Quarters. 456,901	Quarters. 126,735	Quarters. 54,568	Quarters. 15,088	Quarters. 394,831	Quarters. 100,716	Quarters. 37,780	Quarters. 10,090
1802	552,510	305,025	35,458	9,923	550,368	248,031	20,160	273
1803	424,421	338,446	42,347	13,471	358,515	303,145	12,694	1,491
1804	324,103	113,957	54,505	20,517	438,763	97,902	29,778	2,667
1805	-	-	-	-	471,660	9,901	4,410	-
1806	-	-	-	-	61,677	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	200,917	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	44,982	-	-	-
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	94,552 <sup>2</sup>	56,427	8,925	10,048	61,089	13,240	2,520	32
1815	35,322	31,342	12,285	10,657	15,530	2,289	63	-
1816	156,009	82,005	13,650	8,053	134,473	33,631	4,536	640
1817	233,310	156,555	27,300	11,141	222,201	135,607	26,155	3,223
1818	333,921	53,728	65,226	20,317	282,943	42,819	39,932	7,833
1819	305,655	45,980	30,550	5,271	123,186	23,600	30,513	4,966
1820	291,071	59,398	11,235	5,166	315,011	39,47	7,822	8,789
1821	93,534	42,777	14,343	13,493	137,256	10,174	3,792	1,155
1822	36,823	11,781	4,074	1,848	26,996	17,357	178	-
1823	67,988	15,561	4,357	2,971	56,196	56,353	557	-
1824	121,590	44,940	13,030	11,770	55,608	5,019	5,334	11,770
1825	-	-	-	-	54,379	8,484	9,912	1,879
	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,853	159,734	4,006,581	1,147,689	236,145	54,808

1806. War with England, and the blockade by Sweden. On the 16th Sept. 1805, all Export of Corn was prohibited.

1807-1809. No trade on account of the prohibitions and exactions of the French.

1810. The prices of Corn were only noted till the month of July.

## Appendix, N° 24—continued.

## A U S F U H R.

WATZEN.		ROGGEN.		GERSTE.		HAFER.		JAHRE.
Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis...	Last.	Höchster Preis.	Last.	Höchster Preis.	
37,603	fl 1,050—1,250	9,592	fl 490—515	3,599	fl 400—420	961	fl 200—220	1801.
52,416	680—880	23,622	450—470	1,920	290—320	26	220—290	1802.
34,149	570—700	28,871	465—480	1,209	275—320	142	240—270	1803.
41,787	1,000—1,150	9,324	470—485	2,836	280—320	254	230—250	1804.
44,920	950—1,150	943	600—610	420	440—460	-	230—250	1805.
5,874	650—850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1806.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1807.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1808.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1809.
19,135	500—750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1810.
4,284	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1811.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1812.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1813.
5,818	340—550	1,261	510—565	240	-	3	-	1814.
1,479	400—500	218	340—350	6	210—220	-	170—180	1815.
12,807	880—1,100	3,203	550—555	432	170—180	61	140—150	1816.
21,162	900—1,150	12,915	550—560	2,491	350—370	307	230—250	1817.
26,947	650—800	4,078	360—370	3,803	320—340	746	210—230	1818.
11,732	500—680	2,248	360—370	2,906	300—310	473	200—210	1819.
30,001	370—500	3,754	240—250	745	160—185	837	130—160	1820.
13,072	400—540	969	240—260	361	140—150	110	130—140	1821.
2,571	290—370	1,653	200—230	17	175—185	-	135—145	1822.
5,352	280—360	5,367	220—250	53	175—185	-	95—105	1823.
5,296	260—320	478	150—170	508	100—110	1,121	80—90	1824.
5,179	240—320	808	100—120	944	95—105	179	70—80	1825.
								bis zum 16 August.

Am 16 Sept. 1805, wurde die Ausfuhr aller Getreide-arten verboten.

1810. Die Preise nur bis July nutz. Ausfuhr durch die Franzosen verboten.

1811. Die Ausfuhr durch die Franzosen beschränkt und 1812 verboten. Gegen das Ende des Jahres 1813. Stiegen die Preise wegen Onagerung und Mangel Sehr hoch.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 24—continued.

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices				YEAR.
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	
45/3—60/4	27/-30/2	21/9—23/3	13/6—14/3	79/1—94/1	36/11—38/10	30/2—31/8	15/-16/6	1801.
37/8—51/3	25/6—28/6	20/8—22/6	15/-16/6	49/3—66/4	33/11—35/5	21/9—24/	16/6—21/9	1802.
36/2—46/1	25/2—27/	18/9—21/	15/-16/6	42/11—52/9	35/1—36/2	20/8—24/	18/—20/3	1803.
31/8—33/11	22/6—25/6	14/3—17/3	13/6—15/	75/4—86/7	35/5—36/7	21/—24/	17/3—18/9	1804.
52/9—64/1	31/4—32/5	27/—28/6	17/3—18/5	71/7—86/7	45/3—46	33/2—34/8	17/3—18/9	1805.
49/-60/4	-	-	-	49/-64/1	-	-	-	1806.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1807.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1808.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1809.
30/11—45/3	-	-	-	37/8—56/5	-	-	-	1810.
28/6—30/2	-	-	-	30/2	-	-	-	1811.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1812.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1813.
22/6—35/8	16/6—18/9	-	-	25/6—41/5	38/5—42/5	-	-	1814.
26/3—31/8	16/2—16/11	14/3—15/	12/-12/9	30/2—37/8	25/6—26/3	15/9—16/6	12/9—13/6	1815.
35/2—39/1	19/1—19/6	17/2—17/7	13/8—14/7	86/-107/6	53/9—54/3	17/2—17/7	13/8—14/7	1816.
55/2—75/3	28/1—30/1	21/1—22/1	15/-17/	90/3—115/4	55/2—56/2	35/1—37/1	23/1—25/1	1817.
51/11—70/7	30/2—31/2	23/11—24/11	15/7—17/8	67/6—83/	37/5—38/5	33/4—35/5	21/10—23/11	1818.
27/—38/7	19/3—20/3	14/6—17/4	12/6—15/5	48/2—65/8	34/7—35/7	28/11—29/11	19/3—20/3	1819.
25/6—34/10	15/7—16/6	11/11—12/10	9/2—10/1	33/11—45/10	22/—22/11	14/8—16/11	11/11—14/8	1820.
21/9—30/8	12/8—16/3	9/—10/10	9/—9/11	36/3—47/9	21/9—23/8	12/8—13/7	11/9—12/8	1821.
25/7—32/11	16/—17/10	8/8—9/7	8/8—9/7	26/6—33/10	18/3—21/	16/—16/11	12/4—13/3	1822.
19/1—26/9	13/2—15/	10/4—11/3	7/8—8/6	25/6—32/10	20/—22/9	15/11—16/10	8/6—9/5	1823.
15/8—21/3	7/10—8/9	6/5—7/5	5/6—6/5	24/—29/6	13/10—15/8	9/3—10/2	7/5—8/4	1824.
17/2—24/9	7/2—8/7	7/2—8/1	6/2—7/2	22/10—30/4	9/6—11/5	9/1—10/	6/8—7/7 1/2	1825.

1811. The Exports restricted by the French, and prohibited in 1812. At the end of the year 1813 the prices rose considerably on account of scarcity during the siege.

Translation of Appendix N° 24—*continued.*

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

		Total Importation.				Annual Average Importation.			
		WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
From 1676 to 1700 -	21 Years	Quarters. 2,323,869	Quarters. 4,774,734	Quarters. 400,908 (18 years)	Quarters. 28,231 (18 years)	Quarters. 110,660	Quarters. 227,349	Quarters. 22,273	Quarters. 1,568
From 1701 to 1725 -	25 d°	1,425,480	4,440,458	413,578	125,890	57,019	177,618	16,543	5,036
From 1726 to 1750 -	25 d°	2,335,956	3,902,089	452,137	255,411	93,438	156,084	18,085	10,216
From 1751 to 1775 -	24 d°	3,521,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,643	146,744	230,426	33,004	16,235
From 1776 to 1800 -	25 d°	3,731,754	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	149,270	115,809	25,918	11,824
From 1801 to 1825 -	15 d°	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,853	159,734	235,181	98,977	26,124	10,649
Total Importation -	135 Years	16,866,626	23,027,396	3,098,519	1,254,502				

Translation of Appendix N° 24—*continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

		Total Exportation.				Annual Average Exports.			
		WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
From 1651 to 1675	22 Years	Quarters. 1,799,048	Quarters. 4,506,247 (20 y.)	Quarters. 190,773 (15 y.)	Quarters. 11,694 (9 y.)	Quarters. 81,775	Quarters. 225,312	Quarters. 12,718	Quarters. 1,299
From 1676 to 1700	25 d°	3,122,433	5,687,058	507,984	34,157 (23 y.)	124,897	227,482	20,319	1,486
From 1701 to 1725	25 d°	1,494,883	4,252,497	141,732 (24 y.)	34,735 (18 y.)	59,795	170,100	5,905	1,930
From 1726 to 1750	25 d°	2,015,606	2,994,263	119,708 (24 y.)	60,121 (22 y.)	80,624	119,771	4,988	2,733
From 1751 to 1775	24 d°	3,385,916	4,995,353	306,131	144,784	141,080	208,140	12,755	6,033
From 1776 to 1800	25 d°	3,757,480	2,576,122	413,751 (24 y.)	242,057 (24 y.)	150,299	103,045	17,240	10,086
From 1801 to 1825	20 d°	4,006,581	1,147,689 (17 y.)	236,145 (17 y.)	54,808 (13 y.)	200,330	67,511	13,891	4,216
Total Exportation	166 Years	19,581,947	26,159,229	1,916,224	582,356				

## Appendix, N° 25.

## KENNTNISS DER HERRSCHAFT GRANOW.

DIESE Güter haben in der Oberfläche Morg Landes - - - - - 40,800:

Von diesen benutzen:

Ackerfeld	{ Die Guttsherrschaft	-	-	-	Morg	6,150
	{ Die Unterthanen	-	-	-	-	13,550
Wiesen	{ Die Guttsherrschaft	-	-	-	-	2,931
	{ Die Unterthanen	-	-	-	-	3,069
Waldungen	-	-	-	-	-	10,800
Gebäude Flüsse, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	4,300

In diesen Gütern wird durch die Guttsherrschaft gehalten:—

Arbeits Pferde	-	-	-	-	-	350 Stück.
Ochsen, 380; Kühe, 470	-	-	-	-	-	850 "
Schweine	-	-	-	-	-	400 "
Schafe, (Merinos)	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 "

Die Unterthanen halten:—

Pferde	-	-	-	-	-	800
Ochsen	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Kühe	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Schafe, inländische	-	-	-	-	-	2,900

Die Volksmenge besteht, aus männlichem Geschlechte - - - - - 3,560 Menschen.  
Weiblichem - - d° - - - - - 3,300 d°  
Juden, beiderlei Geschlechtes - - - - - 1,200 d°

Für 1 vorspännigen Tag 1 Gulden Poln: und für die Handarbeit 20 Groschen Poln: wird bezahlt.

Die Ackerprodukte von den gutsherrschafflichen Feldern laut der 5 jährigen proportion, bringen folgenden reproduction:—

Roggen	-	-	-	-	-	10 Körner
Waitzen	-	-	-	-	-	9 "
Gersten	-	-	-	-	-	7 "
Hafer	-	-	-	-	-	7 "
Buchwaitzen	-	-	-	-	-	6 "
Erbesen	-	-	-	-	-	8 "
Hirse	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Flachs	-	-	-	-	-	3 "
Hanf	-	-	-	-	-	3 "

und das Garn 1,500 m° Poln; 5,454 "

Auf jährliche Ausgaben und Brennereien wird durch die Guttsherrschaft gebraucht:—

Roggen	-	-	-	-	-	5,200 Koretz.
Waitzen	-	-	-	-	-	3,400 "
Gersten	-	-	-	-	-	5,300 "
Haber	-	-	-	-	-	6,300 "
Buchwaitzen	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 "
Erbesen	-	-	-	-	-	300 "
Hirse	-	-	-	-	-	200 "
Hanf	-	-	-	-	-	160 "
Leinewand	-	-	-	-	-	30 Stück.

Bleibt daher zum Verkaufe ins Ausland:—

Weizen	-	-	-	-	-	7,000 Koretz.
Gerste	-	-	-	-	-	700 "
Haber	-	-	-	-	-	2,800 "
Buchweizen	-	-	-	-	-	900 "
Erbesen	-	-	-	-	-	200 "
Hirse	-	-	-	-	-	300 "
Hanf	-	-	-	-	-	20 "
Leinewand	-	-	-	-	-	120 Stück.

ANMERKUNG.—Es gibt aber eine grössere Zahl obgedachten produeten zu verkaufen, weil die Remnanten vom Jahre zu Jahre vermehrt werden, indem man sie im Ausland nicht verkaufen kann:

Die Unterthanen verzehren theils ihre produete und das Uebrige verkaufen sie im Lande.

Jährliche Landesabgaben und Steuern sind folgende:—

Die Gutsherrschaft bezahlt	-	-	-	-	-	fl. 21,800 Polu.
Die Einwohner bezahlen	-	-	-	-	-	19,733 "

## Translation of Appendix, N° 25.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF GRANOW,  
in the Russian Province of Podolia.

(Translation.)

EXTENT.—The Estates of this Lordship contain 130,560 Acres.

Consisting of:—

Tillage Land, belonging to the Proprietor	19,680	Acres.
D° d° Subjects	43,360	"
Meadows and Pastures Proprietor	9,379 1/5	"
D° d° Subjects	9,820 4/5	"
Forests	34,560	"
Buildings, Rivers, &c.	13,760	"

CATTLE.—Kept by the Proprietor:—

Agricultural Horses	350	
Working Oxen	380	
Cows	470	5,600
Hogs	400	
Sheep (Merinos)	4,000	

Kept by the Subjects:—

Horses	800	
Oxen	1,100	
Cows	1,500	6,300
Native Sheep	2,900	

POPULATION.—Males	3,560	
Females	3,300	8,060
Jews.—Males and Females	1,200	

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with four-pence a day.

Annual production of the Soil, cultivated by the Proprietor, according to an average of five years:—

Rye	ten - fold.
Wheat	nine - d°
Barley	seven d°
Oats	seven d°
Buck Wheat	six - d°
Peas	eight. d°
Millet	two - d°
Flax	three d°
Hemp	three d°

From the produce of Flax and Hemp, 1,359 pounds of Flax Yarn, and 4,939 pounds of Hempen Yarn is spun.

The annual consumption for the account of the Proprietor, for expenses and the distilleries, amount to 11,174 quarters of Grain:—

Viz.—Wheat	1,528	quarters.
Rye	2,337	"
Barley	2,382	"
Oats	2,832	"
Buck Wheat	1,798	"
Peas	135	"
Millet	90	"
Hemp	72	"
Linen	30	pieces.

Remaining for Exportation:—

Viz.—Wheat	3,146	quarters.
Barley	315	"
Oats	1,258	"
Buck Wheat	404	"
Peas	90	"
Millet	135	"
Hemp	9	"
Linen	120	pieces.

The quantity of Produce to be disposed of for sale is larger than the said stock; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country. The subjects consume partly their crop, and sell the surplus in the country.

TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—Paid by the Lord of the Manor £. 545 — sterling.  
" by the Inhabitants 493 9 —

Together £. 1,038 9 — sterling.

## Appendix, N° 26.

## KENNTNISS DER HERRSCHAFT MIEDZYBOZ.

Die obgesagten Güter haben in der Oberfläche, Morg 105,900. Zwischen dieser Zahl befindet sich:

Ackerfeld der Gutsherrschaft zugehörig, Morg	- - - - -	13,000
D° - - den Unterthanen	- - - - -	3,340
Wiesen der Gutsherrschaft	- - - - -	5,600
D° - - den Unterthanen	- - - - -	8,300
Waldungen	- - - - -	29,700
Unter den Gebäuden, Flüssen, &c.	- - - - -	16,000

In diesen Gütern wird durch die Gutsherrschaft gehalten:

Arbeits-Pferde	- - - - -	260 Stück	Zusammen 10,660 Stück.
„ Ochsen und Kühe	- - - - -	1,800 „	
Schweine	- - - - -	600 „	
Schafe (Merinos)	- - - - -	8,000 „	

Die Unterthanen halten:

Pferde	- - - - -	3,200 Stück	Zusammen 18,200 Stück.
Ochsen und Kühe	- - - - -	9,000 „	
Schafe, Inländische	- - - - -	6,000 „	

Die Volksmenge besthet:

Aus männlichem Geschlechte	- - - - -	10,300
„ Weiblichem d°	- - - - -	9,400
Juden.—Beidrlei Gschlechts	- - - - -	6,300

Für einen vorspännigen Tag, ein Gulden, und für die Handarbeit eines Menschen Zwanzig Groschen Poln: wird bezahlt.

Die Ackerprodukte von den gutsherrschälichen Feldern, gemäss der fünf jährigen Proportion, bringen folgende Reproduction.

Roggen	- - - - -	8 Körner.
Waitzen	- - - - -	9 „
Gerste	- - - - -	7 „
Hafer	- - - - -	7 „
Buchwaitzen	- - - - -	6 „
Erbsen	- - - - -	8 „
Hirse	- - - - -	21 „
Flachs	- - - - -	3 „ und Gewebe 6,900 to Poln.
Hanf	- - - - -	3 „ d° - - 17,700 „

Das ganze Garn oder Gewebe wird auf Leinwand ausgearbeitet.

Auf jährliche Ausgaben und Brennereien wird durch die Gutsherrschaft gebraucht:—

Roggen	- - - - -	12,800 Koretz
Waitzen	- - - - -	5,800 „
Gerste	- - - - -	9,000 „
Hafer	- - - - -	13,000 „
Buchwaitzen	- - - - -	3,500 „
Erbsen	- - - - -	600 „
Hirse	- - - - -	300 „
Flachs	- - - - -	70 „
Hanf	- - - - -	350 „
Leinwand	- - - - -	75 Stück

Blcibt daher zum Verkaufe ins Ausland:

Roggen	- - - - -	3,600 Koretz.
Waitzen	- - - - -	8,500 „
Gersten	- - - - -	3,400 „
Hafer	- - - - -	2,200 „
Buchwaitzen	- - - - -	2,300 „
Erbsen	- - - - -	400 „
Hirse	- - - - -	300 „
Flachs	- - - - -	20 „
Leinwand	- - - - -	500 Stück.

Anmerkung. Es giebt aber grössere Zahl obgedachter Producte zu verkaufen weil die Remanenten von Jahr zu Jahre vermehrt werden, aus dieser Ursache, dass man sie im Lande nicht verkaufen kann. Die unterthanen verzehren theils ihre Producte, und das Uebrige verkaufen sie im Lande.

Landesabgaben und Steuern sind folgende:

Die Gutsherrschaft bezahlt	- - - - -	53,300 Poln : Gulden.
Die Einwohner bezahlen	- - - - -	61,900 „

## Translation of Appendix, N° 26.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF MIEDZYBOZ,  
in the Russian Province of Volhynia.

(Translation.)

EXTENT.—The Estates belonging to this Lordship contain - - - - - 338,800 Acres.  
Consisting of:—

Tillage Land belonging to the Proprietor - - - - -	41,600 Acres
D° - - d° - - to the Subjects - - - - -	106,480 "
Meadows and Pastures to the Proprietor - - - - -	17,920 "
D° - - d° - - to the Subjects - - - - -	26,560 "
Forests - - - - -	95,040 "
Buildings, Rivers, &c. - - - - -	51,200 "
	338,800 Acres.

## CATTLE.—Kept by the Proprietor :

Agricultural Horses - - - - -	260
Working Oxen and Cows - - - - -	1,800
Hogs - - - - -	600
Sheep (Merinos) - - - - -	8,000

## D° - Kept by the Subjects :—

Horses - - - - -	3,200
Oxen and Cows - - - - -	9,000
Native Sheep - - - - -	6,000

POPULATION - - Males - - - - -	10,300
Females - - - - -	9,400
Jews.—Males and Females - - - - -	6,300

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with four-pence a day.

The Lands of the Proprietor yield annually, on an average of five years, the following Proportion of Produce :—

Rye - - - - -	8 fold
Wheat - - - - -	9 "
Barley - - - - -	7 "
Oats - - - - -	7 "
Buck Wheat - - - - -	6 "
Peas - - - - -	8 "
Millet - - - - -	21 "
Flax - - - - -	3 "
Hemp - - - - -	3 "

From the produce of Flax and Hemp, 6,250 pounds of flax yarn, and 16,035 pounds of hempen yarn are spun, and woven into cloth.

The annual consumption for the account of the Proprietor and his distilleries, amounts to 20,409 quarters of Grain :—

Viz.—Rye - - - - -	5,753 quarters
Wheat - - - - -	2,607 "
Barley - - - - -	4,045 "
Oats - - - - -	5,843 "
Buck Wheat - - - - -	1,573 "
Peas - - - - -	269 "
Millet - - - - -	133 "
Flax - - - - -	31 "
Hemp - - - - -	155 "
Linen - - - - -	75 pieces

Remaining for Exportation, 9,305 quarters and, 500 pieces of Linen :—

Viz.—Rye - - - - -	1,615 quarters
Wheat - - - - -	3,820 "
Barley - - - - -	1,528 "
Oats - - - - -	989 "
Buck Wheat - - - - -	1,033 "
Peas - - - - -	178 "
Millet - - - - -	133 "
Flax - - - - -	9 "

The quantity of Produce which can be disposed of is larger than the said stock; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country.

The Subjects consume partly their crop; the surplus they sell in the country.

TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—Paid by the Lord of the Manor	£. 1,332 10 sterling
D° - - - d° - - - Inhabitants - - - - -	1,547 10 "
Together - - - - -	£. 2,880 -

## Appendix, N° 27.

WIENER KÖRNER DURCHSCHNITTPREISE VON DEN INBENANNTEN MONATEN UND JAHREN.

	Durchschnittspreise in W. W. Groschen.					Durchschnittspreise in W. W. Groschen.			
	Waitzen.	Korn.	Gerste.	Hafer.		Waitzen.	Korn.	Gerste.	Hafer.
1815:									
März	4	259	183	137	80	1817:			
	7	265	177	135	76	März	1	674	541
	11	259	180	126	80		4	663	495
	14	283	189	145	76		8	676	489
	18	269	187	131	80		11	660	517
	21	316	197	148	80		15	658	509
	25	287	193	133	90		18	650	501
	28	315	205	145	85		22	669	512
							26	663	528
							29	654	508
									390
September	2	334	252	158	84	September	2	396	299
	5	335	256	172	80		6	420	308
	9	336	262	148	90		9	392	312
	12	348	275	190	90		13	402	285
	16	355	316	271	100		16	409	312
	19	372	311	204	100		20	400	280
	23	376	302	182	100		23	376	289
	26	368	297	181	100		27	358	254
	30	356	280	176	100		30	352	276
									214
									110
1816:									
März	2	412	337	187	140	1818:			
	5	431	348	202	140	Marz	3	237	167
	9	368	337	187	140		7	242	153
	12	444	325	214	140		10	232	159
	16	354	302	188	150		14	237	148
	19	443	336	220	150		17	224	145
	23	366	306	190	145		21	243	143
	26	434	339	213	148		24	230	143
	30	374	309	188	140		28	241	134
							31	235	138
September	3	647	530	283	160	September	1	142	101
	7	668	515	266	160		5	142	99
	10	674	578	322	170		9	144	94
	14	691	573	330	170		12	151	101
	17	687	561	344	170		15	150	101
	21	675	567	320	150		19	153	99
	24	645	567	346	150		22	143	98
	28	674	548	343	150		26	141	88
							29	137	89
									69
									56

(continued on p. 138.)

Translation of Appendix, N° 27.  
With the Measures and Money calculated in English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY and OATS at VIENNA, during the months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

	Average Prices per Quarter.					Average Prices per Quarter.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		
1815:					1817:						
March	4	43 10	31 1	23 3	13 7	March	1	114 1	91 10	63 3	25 6
	7	44 10	29 10	22 11	12 11		4	112 2	83 8	65 5	24 8
	11	43 10	30 7	21 5	13 7		8	114 5	82 9	63 11	23 10
	14	47 11	32 1	24 8	12 11		11	111 8	87 6	62 -	23 10
	18	45 6	31 9	22 3	13 7		15	111 4	86 4	61 10	23 10
	21	53 6	33 2	25 2	13 7		18	110 -	84 10	63 1	22 1
	25	48 7	32 6	22 5	15 2		22	113 2	86 8	61 10	23 10
	28	53 4	34 8	24 8	14 5		26	112 2	89 5	-	23 10
							29	110 8	86 -	66 -	22 1
September	2	56 7	42 8	26 10	14 3	September	2	67 -	50 8	34 10	21 3
	5	56 9	43 4	29 3	13 7		6	71 1	52 2	36 8	20 5
	9	56 11	44 4	25 2	15 2		9	66 4	52 10	36 8	22 1
	12	59 -	46 7	32 2	15 2		13	68 -	48 3	35 -	22 1
	16	60 2	53 6	29 1	17 -		16	69 2	52 10	36 8	20 5
	19	63 1	52 8	34 6	17 -		20	67 8	47 5	35 6	20 5
	23	63 9	51 2	30 11	17 -		23	63 9	48 11	38 7	20 5
	26	62 5	50 4	30 9	17 -		27	60 8	43 -	33 2	17 10
	30	60 4	47 5	29 11	17 -		30	59 8	46 9	36 2	18 8
1816:					1818:						
March	2	69 8	57 1	31 9	23 10	March	3	40 1	28 4	24 -	15 2
	5	72 11	59 -	34 2	23 10		7	41 -	26 -	22 1	15 2
	9	62 4	57 1	31 9	23 10		10	39 3	27 -	21 1	15 2
	12	75 2	55 1	36 2	23 10		14	40 1	25 2	19 6	14 5
	16	60 -	51 2	31 11	25 6		17	37 11	24 8	20 2	14 5
	19	75 -	46 11	37 3	25 6		21	41 2	24 4	19 6	13 7
	23	62 -	51 10	32 2	24 8		24	38 11	24 4	19 -	14 3
	26	73 5	57 5	36 -	25 2		28	40 10	22 9	19 8	15 2
	30	63 5	52 4	31 11	23 10		31	39 9	23 5	18 8	14 5
September	3	109 6	89 9	47 8	27 2	September	1	24 2	17 2	10 6	10 2
	7	113 -	87 2	45 -	27 2		5	24 2	16 8	10 2	10 2
	10	114 -	97 11	54 7	28 11		9	24 6	15 10	9 10	10 6
	14	116 10	97 1	55 11	28 11		12	25 8	17 2	11 11	10 2
	17	116 5	95 1	58 4	28 11		15	25 6	17 2	10 8	10 2
	21	114 2	96 1	54 3	25 6		19	26 -	16 8	11 4	10 2
	24	109 2	96 1	58 8	25 6		22	24 4	16 6	11 8	10 2
	28	114 -	92 10	58 2	25 6		26	24 -	14 11	12 1	9 10
							29	23 3	15 1	11 8	9 6

Appendix, N° 27—*continued.*

	Durchschnittspreise in W. W. Groschen.					Durchschnittspreise in W. W. Groschen.			
	Wainzen.	Korn.	Gerste.	Hafer.		Wainzen.	Korn.	Gerste.	Hafer.
1819.									
März	2	139	70	54	50	März	3	190	116
	6	133	69	59	50		6	182	119
	9	133	68	59	52		10	191	117
	13	132	66	61	53		13	189	124
	16	132	66	60	52		17	202	112
	20	137	64	59	52		20	191	124
	23	134	63	60	50		24	198	111
	27	133	62	58	51		27	190	116
	30	135	65	60	50		31	196	110
September	4	137	79	68	60	September	1	175	109
	7	127	78	65	56		4	165	110
	11	135	78	61	60		7	168	112
	14	127	79	69	60		11	163	113
	18	131	70	68	60		15	165	110
	21	121	70	65	60		18	167	115
	25	119	73	67	60		22	172	119
	28	115	69	67	60		25	165	113
							29	160	114
								77	70
1820:									
März	4	120	69	59	49	März	2	126	97
	7	97	69	57	48		5	126	94
	11	125	76	59	49		9	127	98
	14	125	75	60	47		12	123	99
	18	127	73	60	49		16	127	95
	21	128	74	63	49		19	127	86
	24	129	73	60	53		23	125	93
	28	127	77	68	52		26	124	94
							30	120	84
								79	58
September	2	178	99	74	68	September	3	130	95
	5	160	101	76	69		7	139	96
	9	176	96	78	65		10	133	97
	12	159	104	78	70		14	139	93
	16	178	95	73	68		17	137	93
	19	166	107	77	70		21	144	100
	23	176	94	67	65		24	135	93
	26	158	110	75	67		28	137	93
	30	173	99	69	66				71

(continued on p. 140.)

Translation of Appendix, N° 27—*continued.*

	Average Prices per Quarter.					Average Prices per Quarter.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
1819:					1821:				
March	2	23 7	11 11	9 2	8 6	March	3	32 2	19 8
	6	22 7	11 8	10 —	8 6		6	30 11	20 2
	9	22 7	11 6	10 —	8 10		10	32 4	19 10
	13	22 5	11 2	10 4	9 —		13	32 1	21 1
	16	22 5	11 2	10 2	8 10		17	34 2	19 —
	20	23 3	10 10	10 —	8 10		20	32 4	21 1
	23	22 9	10 8	10 2	8 6		24	33 6	18 10
	27	22 7	10 6	9 10	8 8		27	32 2	19 8
	30	22 11	11 —	10 2	8 6		31	33 2	18 8
September	4	23 3	13 5	11 6	10 2	September	1	29 9	18 6
	7	21 7	13 3	11 —	9 6		4	28 —	18 8
	11	22 11	13 3	10 4	10 2		7	28 6	19 —
	14	21 7	13 5	11 8	10 2		11	27 8	19 2
	18	22 3	11 11	11 6	10 2		15	28 —	18 8
	21	20 7	11 11	11 —	10 2		18	28 4	19 6
	25	20 2	12 5	11 4	10 2		22	29 3	20 2
	28	19 6	11 8	11 4	10 2		25	28 —	19 2
							29	27 2	19 4
								13 1	11 11
1820:					1822:				
March	4	20 5	11 8	10 —	8 4	March	2	21 5	16 4
	7	16 4	11 8	9 8	8 2		5	21 5	15 10
	11	21 3	12 11	10 —	8 4		9	21 7	16 6
	14	21 3	12 9	10 2	8 —		12	20 11	16 8
	18	21 7	12 5	10 2	8 4		16	21 7	16 —
	21	21 9	12 7	10 8	8 4		19	21 7	14 7
	24	21 11	12 5	10 2	9 —		23	21 3	15 8
	28	21 7	13 1	11 6	8 10		26	21 1	15 10
							30	20 5	14 3
September	2	30 3	16 8	12 7	11 6	September	3	22 1	16 —
	5	27 2	17 2	12 11	11 8		7	23 7	16 2
	9	29 11	16 2	13 3	11 —		10	22 7	16 4
	12	27 —	17 8	13 3	11 11		14	23 7	15 8
	16	30 3	16 —	12 5	11 6		17	23 3	15 8
	19	28 2	18 2	13 1	11 11		21	24 6	17 —
	23	29 11	15 10	11 4	11 —		24	22 11	15 8
	26	26 10	18 8	12 9	11 4		28	23 3	15 8
	30	29 5	16 8	11 8	11 2				12 1

Appendix, N° 27—*continued.*

	Durchschnittspreise in W. W. in Groschen.					Durchschnittspreise in W. W. in Groschen.			
	Wainzen.	Korn	Gerste.	Hafer.		Wainzen.	Korn	Gerste.	Hafer.
1823.					1824— <i>continued.</i>				
März	1	151	107	92	83	September	4	120	47
	4	150	107	94	82		7	106	48
	8	141	107	90	79		11	121	53
	11	151	108	89	81		14	102	52
	15	142	102	92	80		18	114	65
	18	152	108	—	80		21	—	61
	22	158	110	92	85		25	108	55
	26	148	108	93	84		28	95	49
	29	150	104	94	83				
1824:					1825:				
September	2	125	92	70	50	März	1	97	—
	6	135	89	64	52		5	104	48
	9	124	102	65	53		8	100	51
	13	139	96	63	53		12	103	50
	16	—	95	66	51		15	97	—
	20	132	92	64	48		19	105	51
	23	131	89	68	49		22	102	47
	27	131	84	61	49		26	108	53
	30	132	83	63	50		29	100	50
1825:									
März	2	120	64	54	41	September	3	92	51
	6	131	72	50	41		6	97	52
	9	123	—	52	43		10	95	55
	13	133	69	48	42		13	87	53
	16	123	66	55	41		17	94	56
	20	130	68	56	43		20	97	49
	23	127	65	62	44		24	86	52
	27	131	66	51	42		27	—	49
	30	127	—	51	40				64

Von dem magistratischen Metzenleiheramte,  
Wien am 30<sup>th</sup> September 1825.

{ Anton Hammer Schmidt, Kontrolör.  
Johann. Karl Schöller, Amts. Officier.

Translation of Appendix, N° 27—*continued.*

	Average Prices per Quarter.					Average Prices per Quarter.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
1823:					1824— <i>continued.</i>				
March	—	1	25 8	18 2	15 6	14 1	September	—	4
	4	25 6	18 2	15 10	13 11		20 5	8 —	7 6
	8	24 —	18 2	15 2	13 5		18 —	8 2	9 2
	11	25 8	18 4	15 1	13 9		20 7	9 —	8 2
	15	24 2	17 4	15 6	13 7		17 4	8 10	8 8
	18	25 10	18 4	—	13 7		19 4	11 —	8 —
	22	26 10	18 8	15 6	14 5		18 —	10 4	8 —
	26	25 2	18 4	15 8	14 3		18 4	9 4	8 —
	29	25 6	17 8	15 10	14 1		16 —	8 4	8 —
						25	18 4	8 —	6 10
						28	16 —	7 —	
September	—	2	21 3	15 6	11 11	8 6	1825:		
		6	22 11	15 1	10 10	8 10	March	—	1
		9	21 1	17 4	11 —	9 —		16 4	—
		13	23 7	16 2	10 8	9 —		17 8	8 2
		16	—	16 —	11 2	8 8		8 —	8 8
		20	22 5	15 6	10 10	8 2		17 —	7 —
		23	22 3	15 1	11 6	8 4		17 6	8 6
		27	22 3	14 3	10 4	8 4		16 4	—
		30	22 5	14 1	10 8	8 6		16 —	8 6
									7 —
						19	17 10	8 8	8 6
						22	17 4	8 —	8 10
						26	18 4	9 —	7 8
						29	17 —	8 6	—
									7 10
1824:									
March	—	2	20 5	10 10	9 2	7 —	September	—	3
		6	22 3	12 3	8 6	7 —		15 6	8 8
		9	20 11	—	8 10	7 4		16 4	9 4
		13	22 7	11 8	8 2	7 2		16 —	10 2
		16	20 11	11 2	9 4	7 —		14 9	10 4
		20	22 1	11 6	9 6	7 4		15 10	9 6
		23	21 7	11 —	10 6	7 6		16 4	8 4
		27	22 3	11 2	8 8	7 2		14 7	10 2
		30	21 7	—	8 8	6 10		14 —	7 6

Corn Office, at Vienna, }  
30th of September 1825. }

Anton Hammer Schmidt, Comptroller.  
John Charles Schoeller.

## Appendix, N° 28.

Appendix,  
N° 28.MITTELPREISE des GETRAIDES der Stadt MUNCHEN, vom Jahre 1816 bis 1825,  
in baier Schäffel.

	MÄRZ.				SEPTEMBER.			
	Waitzen.		Roggen.		Waitzen.		Roggen.	
	f.	x.	f.	x.	f.	x.	f.	x.
1816	-	-	21	28	16	30	43	33
1817	-	-	44	47	38	48	52	28
1818	-	-	30	26	23	29	17	10
1819	-	-	14	13	9	13	12	23
1820	-	-	11	51	6	43	9	-
1821	-	-	13	52	6	51	15	12
1822	-	-	14	45	8	-	13	46
1823	-	-	12	22	8	43	11	57
1824	-	-	10	29	5	43	9	41
1825	-	-	9	39	6	8	9	16

## Translation of Appendix, N° 28.

With the Measures and Money rendered from Bavarian into English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of CORN at MUNICH,  
from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825.

(Translation.)

	MARCH.				SEPTEMBER.			
	Wheat.		Rye.		Wheat.		Rye.	
	Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1816	-	-	57	9	44	5	127	2
1817	-	-	120	6	104	5	141	2
1818	-	-	89	10	63	3	46	2
1819	-	-	38	2	24	9	33	4
1820	-	-	31	10	18	-	24	5
1821	-	-	37	4	18	7	40	11
1822	-	-	39	8	21	6	37	-
1823	-	-	33	3	23	5	32	2
1824	-	-	28	3	15	5	26	1
1825	-	-	25	11	16	6	24	11

## Appendix, N° 29.

PREISE von WAITZEN und ROGGEN im Königreiche WURTEMBERG, während der Monathe März und September, in den Jahren 1815 bis 1825.

JAHR.	DATUM.	ORT.	WAITZEN.			ROGGEN.		
			Höchster Preis.	Mittler Preis.	Niedrigster Preis.	Höchster Preis.	Mittler Preis.	Niedrigster Preis.
1815	März - - -							
	April - - -							
	May - - -							
	Juny - - 30	Stuttgart	-	-	10/	-	-	9/
	July - - 9	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	8/47	-
	August - - 2	D°	-	-	-	-	8/	-
1816	Juny - - 30	Stuttgart	-	21/30	-	-	-	-
	July - - 30	Ulm	-	-	-	-	3/24 Simri	-
	August - - 19	D°	-	-	-	-	2/50 Simri	-
	September - - 14	Stuttgart	-	33/	-	-	-	-
	D° - - 30	Ulm	-	-	-	-	3/10 Simri	-
	D° - - d°	D°	-	-	-	-	3/55 alter Simri	-
1817	März - - 29	Stuttgart	-	36/	-	-	-	-
	D° - - 24	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	25/36	-
	April - - 27	Stuttgart	-	36/	-	-	-	-
	D° - - d°	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	26/40	-
	May - - 18	Stuttgart	-	34/30	-	-	-	-
	Juny - - 14	D°	-	33/	-	-	-	-
	D° - - 24	Ulm	-	-	-	-	3/23 Simri	-
	D° - - 26	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	30/	-
	July - - 18	Stuttgart	-	33/	-	-	-	-
	August - - 1	D°	-	33/	-	-	-	-
	D° - - 25	Ulm	-	-	-	-	2/29 Simri	-
	September - - 23	Heilbronn	-	22/37	-	-	-	-
	D° - - 13/29	Ulm	-	-	-	-	28/56	24/24
1818	März - - 28	Sulz	-	20/48	20/26	20/	33/20	-
	D° - - d°	Ulm	-	-	-	-	19/12	17/13
	April - - 28	Sulz	-	14/24	14/7	13/50	10/40	9/8
	D° - - 29	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	12/12	10/46
	May - - 23	Sulz	-	14/24	13/7	12/48	-	9/4
	D° - - 27	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	14/10	12/10
	Juny - - 27	Sulz	-	19/12	18/40	18 24	-	10/40
	D° - - d°	Ulm	-	-	-	-	10/56	8/49
	July - - 25	Sulz	-	18/24	-	-	-	8/
	D° - - d°	Ulm	-	-	-	-	11/44	10/
	August - - 21	Sulz	-	12/	-	-	-	8/
	D° - - 29	Ulm	-	-	-	-	8/16	6/24
	September - - 26	Sulz	-	13/26	13/8	12/48	9/36	-
	D° - - d°	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	8/16	6/24
1819	März - - 20	Sulz	-	-	11/12	-	-	-
	D° - - 31	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	7/12	6/50
	April - - 24	Sulz	-	-	9/36	-	-	-
	D° - - 28	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	7/12	6/38
	May - - 29	D°	-	-	10/30	-	8/15	5/52
	Juny - - 22	Stuttgart	-	-	12/	-	-	7/44
	D° - - 30	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	-	6/56
	July - - 24	Sulz	-	-	10/8	-	-	-
	D° - - 31	Ulm	-	-	-	-	-	5/33
	August - - 30	D°	-	-	-	-	6/56	4/48
1820	März - - 29	Heilbronn	-	-	8/48	-	5/12	4/54
	April - - 22	Sulz	-	-	7/28	-	-	4/48
	D° - - 24	Heilbronn	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May bis September	-	-	Kein Preis notirt	-	-	-	-
1821	April - - 14	Ravensburg	-	-	-	-	-	5/55
	May bis September	-	-	Kein Preis notirt	-	-	-	-
1822	-	-	-	Jst kein Preis angezeigt	-	-	-	-
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825	März - - 24	Stuttgart	-	-	-	-	-	5/20
	April - - 19	D°	-	-	-	-	-	4/48
	May - - 24	D°	-	-	-	-	-	5/15
	June - - 30	D°	-	-	-	-	-	5/
	July - - 31	D°	-	-	-	-	-	5/
	August - - 24	D°	-	-	-	-	-	5/
	September - - 20	D°	-	-	-	-	-	5/

## Translation of Appendix, N° 29.

With the Measures and Money reduced from Wurtemberg to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the different Markets of the Kingdom of WURTEMBERG,  
from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

YEAR.	DATE.	PLACES.	WHEAT.			RYE.		
			Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.
1815	March - - -		No returns.					
	April - - -							
	May - - -							
	June - - 30	Stuttgard				38/6		34/8
	July - - 9	Heilbronn					31/1	
	August - - 2	D°					30/10	
1816	June - - 30	Stuttgard	82/9					
	July - - 30	Ulm					104/8	
	August - - 19	D°					87/7	
	September - 14	Stuttgard	127/1					
	-D° - - 30	Ulm					97/6	
1817	March - - 29	Stuttgard	138/7					
	D° - - 24	Heilbronn					98/7	
	April - - 27	Stuttgard	138/7					
	D° - - d°	Heilbronn					102/8	
	May - - 18	Stuttgard	132/10					
	June - - 14	D°	127/1					
	D° - - 24	Ulm					104/1	
	D° - - 26	Heilbronn					115/6	
	July - - 18	Stuttgard	127/1					
	August - - 1	D°	127/1					
	D° - - 25	Ulm					76/7	
	September - 23	Heilbronn		87/				
	D° - - 13/29	Ulm						
1818	March - - 28	Sulz	80/1	78/8	77/	128/4	111/5	93/11
	D° - - d°	Ulm				73/11	66/3	61/7
	April - - 28	Sulz	55/6	54/5	53/2			
	D° - - 29	Heilbronn				41/	35/2	30/10
	May - - 23	Sulz	55/5	50/6	49/2	46/11	41/4	34/11
	D° - - 27	Heilbronn						
	June - - 27	Sulz	73/11	71/10	70/10	54/9	46/10	41/
	D° - - d°	Ulm						
	July - - 25	Sulz	70/10			42/	33/11	30/10
	D° - - d°	Ulm						
	August - - 21	Sulz	46/2			45/1	38/6	30/10
	D° - - 29	Ulm						
	September - 26	Sulz	51/8	50/7	49/2	36/11	31/10	24/7
	D° - - d°	Heilbronn						
1819	March - - 20	Sulz		43/1				
	D° - - 31	Heilbronn				27/8	26/2	21/6
	April - - 24	Sulz		36/11				
	D° - - 28	Heilbronn				27/8	25/5	22/6
	May - - 29	D°		40/5				
	June - - 22	Stuttgard		46/2				
	D° - - 30	Heilbronn					26/9	
	July - - 24	Sulz		39/				
	D° - - 31	Ulm					21/4	18/5
	August - - 30	D°				26/9	21/5	16/5
1820	March - - 29	Heilbronn		33/10		26/9	20/	18/11
	April - - 22	Sulz		28/9				
	D° - - 24	Heilbronn					18/6	
	May to September		No returns.					
1821	April - - 14	Ravensburg					22/9	
	May to September		No returns.					
1822								
1823			No returns.					
1824								
1825	March - - 24	Stuttgard					20/6	
	April - - 19	D°					18/6	
	May - - 24	D°					20/2	
	June - - 30	D°					19/3	
	July - - 31	D°					19/3	
	August - - 21	D°					19/3	
	September - 20	D°					19/3	

Appendix,  
N° 30 (A).

Appendix, N° 30. (A.)

TABLEAUX des PRIX MOYENS d'Hectolitre de BLE FROMENT, dans le Département de la SEINE, d'après les Mercuriales adressées par Mon. les Préfets  
à son Ex. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	OBSERVATIONS.
Janvier	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,37	21,95	15,79	16,09	15,12	15,56
Février	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,43	22,04	15,44	17,07	15,37	15,15
Mars	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,39	17,75	20,89	14,32	19,08	15,39
Avril	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,05	22,50	18,71	13,37	19,49	15,39
Mai	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,89	16,93	24,31	19,11	14,25	18,70
Juin	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,34	17,07	24,89	18,55	14,01	18,43
Juillet	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,77	20,33	22,19	18,69	16,02	18,75
Août	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,93	21,31	23,01	18,90	16,22	16,71
Septembre	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,08	19,97	23,90	17,01	15,95	15,02
Octobre	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,65	17,24	22,87	17,62	15,57	15,85
Novembre	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,	16,44	23,15	16,87	15,87	16,01
Décembre	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,43	15,85	23,01	16,27	15,96	15,34
											15,70	

Voyez le Table, N° 1.

(Translation.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 30. (A.)

TABLE of the AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, per Winchester Bushel, in the Department of the SEINE, agreeably to the Reports of the Prefects, made to the Minister of the Interior.  
Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	OBSERVATIONS.
	s. d.											
January	-	-	-	-	8 3½	-	4 3½	6 2	4 5½	4 6½	4 3	See Table, N° 1.
February	-	-	-	-	8 3½	-	4 7½	6 3	4 4	4 9½	4 3½	- 4 3
March	-	-	-	-	7 5½	5 2	5 -4	5 10½	4 -4	5 4½	4 3½	4 4
April	-	-	-	-	6 7	5 1	6 4½	5 3	3 8	5 5½	4 5½	4 4
May	-	-	-	-	6 2	4 9	6 10½	5 4½	4 -	5 3	4 3½	-
June	-	-	-	-	6 1	4 9½	7 -	5 2½	3 11½	5 2	4 2½	-
July	-	-	-	-	6 8½	5 8½	6 3	5 3	4 6	5 3½	4 6½	4 3½
August	-	-	-	-	6 5½	6 -4	6 4½	5 3½	4 6½	4 8½	4 8½	-
September	-	-	-	-	6 2½	5 -3	6 8½	4 9½	4 5½	4 2½	4 9	-
October	-	-	-	-	5 9½	4 9½	6 4½	4 11½	4 4½	4 6½	4 6	-
November	-	-	-	-	5 7½	4 7½	6 6	4 9	4 5½	4 6	4 4	-
December	-	-	-	-	5 2½	4 5½	6 4½	4 6½	4 3½	4 4	5	-

Appendix,  
N° 30 (B.)

Appendix, N° 30. (B.)

TABLEAU des PRIX MOYENS d'Hectolitre du BLE FROMENT dans toute la FRANCE, d'après les Mercuriales adressées par Mon. les Préfets à son Ex. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.  
Extrait des Annales de l'Agriculture Française.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	OBSERVATIONS.
Janvier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Février	-	-	-	-	39,37	-	-	15,68	20,08	15,37	16,62	15,76
Mars	-	-	-	-	28,02	-	-	16,58	19,75	15,18	17,56	15,69
Avril	-	-	-	-	26,28	20,73	17,76	19,44	14,69	18,90	16,71	15,55
Mai	-	-	-	-	25,21	19,86	18,60	18,76	14,70	19,12	16,96	15,45
Juin	-	-	-	-	22,68	19,15	20,49	18,19	14,90	18,58	16,68	-
Juillet	-	-	-	-	23,57	19,24	20,93	17,98	14,88	18,13	16,34	-
Août	-	-	-	-	24,78	19,65	19,80	18,20	16,29	18,28	16,33	15,56
Sep <sup>r</sup> e	-	-	-	-	24,87	18,10	19,25	17,26	16,	17,19	15,76	-
Oct <sup>r</sup> e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,79
Nov <sup>r</sup> e	-	-	-	-	23,80	16,21	19,92	16,46	15,75	16,31	15,36	Un extrait du Mo-
Décembre	-	-	-	-	22,98	15,84	19,91	16,26	15,75	16,44	15,51	nitier, du 1 <sup>er</sup> Nov.
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1825.
				-	21,90	15,50	20,34	15,73	15,99	16,47	15,76	
				-	21,39	15,26	20,51	15,46	16,34	16,49	15,82	

D'Hectolitre du Blé Froment pese 154 livres, ou 75,384 Kilogrammes.  
Suivant Kelly, 1 hectolitre = 2,8376 Boisseaux de Winchester.

(Translation.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 30. (B.)

TABLE of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT throughout FRANCE, per Winchester Bushel, agreeably to the Reports made by the Prefects to the Minister of the Interior.  
Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	OBSERVATIONS.
January	-	-	-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
February	-	-	-	-	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4 5	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 8	4 3
March	-	-	-	-	7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	4 8	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	-	-	-	-	7 - $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 -	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	-	-	-	-	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	-	-	-	-	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5	5 1	5 - $\frac{1}{2}$	4 -	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7	-
July	-	-	-	-	6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7	5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 7	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	-	-	-	-	7 -	5 -	5 5	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6	4 10	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
September	-	-	-	-	6 - $\frac{3}{4}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 7	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
October	-	-	-	-	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
November	-	-	-	-	6 2	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5	4 6	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
December	-	-	-	-	6 -	4 -	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 4	4 7	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

The Hectolitre of Wheat weighs 154 lbs. or 75,384 Kilogrammes.  
According to Kelly, the Hectolitre = 2,83796 Bushels Winchester measure.

The last four months  
of 1815, the years 1816,  
1817, and the two first  
months of 1819, cannot  
be given.

Taken from the Mo-  
niteur, 12th November  
1825.

Appendix,  
N° 31.

## Appendix, N° 31.

RETURNS of the PRICES OF WHEAT, of the best Quality, in the different Markets of  
EUROPE and AMERICA, during the Year 1825.

							Per Quarter.	
							s. d.	
Barcelona	-	-	-	-	June	-	48	-
Santander	-	-	-	-	August	-	47	2
France, average	-	-	-	-	30 September	-	35	4
Palermo	-	-	-	-	3	-	32	7
Livorno	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	3
Genoa	-	-	-	-	10	-	31	5
Nizza	-	-	-	-	15	-	31	5
Antwerp	-	-	-	-	21 October	-	30	-
Amsterdam	-	-	-	-	23 August	-	28	10
D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6
New York	-	-	-	-	1 July	-	28	9
Rotterdam	-	-	-	-	5 September	-	28	7
Danzig	-	-	-	-	12	-	27	9
D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4
D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6
D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Naples	-	-	-	-	30 August	-	25	4
Konigsberg	-	-	-	-	29 September	-	24	6
Hambro'	-	-	-	-	6	-	23	3
Riga	-	-	-	-	20 October	-	22	5
Bremen	-	-	-	-	5 November	-	24	6
D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Emden	-	-	-	-	10	-	21	6
Triest	-	-	-	-	31 August	-	20	10
Civita Vecchia	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4
Groningen	-	-	-	-	7 September	-	19	6
Wismar	-	-	-	-	19	-	17	6
Rostock	-	-	-	-	15	-	18	-
Kiel	-	-	-	-	10 November	-	17	6
Lubec	-	-	-	-	1 September	-	17	7
Warsaw	-	-	-	-	5	-	14	9
Vienna	-	-	-	-	27	-	14	7
Munich	-	-	-	-	10 October	-	24	11
Stettin	-	-	-	-	1 August	-	16	6
Berlin	-	-	-	-	25 July	-	17	8
Odessa	-	-	-	-	June	-	17	1
Mayence	-	-	-	-	17 November	-	17	-
Archangel	-	-	-	-	13 October	-	16	6
Copenhagen	-	-	-	-	31 August	-	14	6
-	-	-	-	-	20 September	-	17	-
Cracow	-	-	-	-	31 May	-	12	5

## Appendix, N° 32.

## HAMBURGER GETRAIDE-PREISE.—CORN PRICES AT HAMBURG.

A.—Getraide-Ein und Ausfuhr von Hamburg, vom Jahre 1816 bis 1825 incl.—Importation and Exportation of Grain at Hamburg, 1816 to 1825.

B.—Hamburger Getraide-Preise.—Corn Prices at Hamburg from 1817 to 1825.

C.—Lager in Hamburg.—Stock remaining in the Stores at Hamburg, July and December 1825.

D.—Hamburger Waitzen Durchschnitts Preise von 1791 bis A° 1822.—Hamburg Average Prices of Wheat, from 1791 to 1822.

## Appendix, N° 32. (A.)

## GETRAIDE-EIN-UND AUSFUHR VON HAMBURG

JAHR.	Seewärts.			Elb-und Landwärts		
	WITZEN.	ROGGEN.	GERSTE.	WITZEN.	ROGGEN.	GERSTE.
1816	Last. 1,052 16	Last. 2,666 49	Last. 459 13	Last. 5,379 22	Last. 2,955 22	Last. 1,575 3
1817	667 51	6,635 15	265 10	8,785 17	3,524 30	1,449 51
1818	437 55	7,817 37	315 55	18,017 6	3,169 39	4,922 10
1819	129 24	2,248 47	154 13	8,930 23	3,050 -	7,445 1
1820	941 15	622 59	158 42	12,656 3	3,420 50	1,883 29
1821	622 37	261 42	81 42	8,838 26	3,169 25	2,101 7
1822	687 57	129 17	100 12	5,980 19	4,156 54	2,157 44
1823	924 52	758 52	51 32	7,842 52	3,018 16	1,745 53
1824	444 44	108 49	101 48	9,754 25	4,329 21	5,794 27
1825	281 12	10 21	113 40	14,361 22	4,859 38	12,162 25
	6,230 3	21,260 28	1,802 7	100,545 35	35,653 55	41,237 10

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)

With the Measures reduced to English Denominations.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN IMPORTED

YEAR.	By Sea.			From the Interior		
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.
1816	Quarters. 12,101	Quarters. 30,668	Quarters. 5,281	Quarters. 61,862	Quarters. 33,986	Quarters. 18,113
1817	7,680	76,305	3,049	101,035	40,532	16,674
1818	5,036	89,902	3,633	207,197	36,451	56,605
1819	1,488	25,861	1,773	102,699	35,075	85,618
1820	10,824	7,164	1,825	145,544	39,339	21,660
1821	7,620	3,010	940	101,642	36,448	24,163
1822	7,912	1,487	1,152	68,774	47,804	24,814
1823	10,636	8,727	592	90,193	34,710	20,078
1824	5,115	1,251	1,171	112,175	49,788	66,636
1825	3,234	119	1,307	165,155	55,886	139,868
	71,646	244,494	20,723	1,156,276	410,019	474,229

## Appendix, N° 32. (A.)

VOM JAHRE 1816 BIS 1825, INCLUSIVE.

Elb-und Landwärts.

HAFER.	ERESEN.	BOHNEN.	MALZ.	BUCHWAITZ.	LEIN SAAT.	RAPP SAAT.	WICKEN.
Last. 4,238 3	Last. 90 53	Last. 264 17	Last. 518 51	Last. 29 7	Last. 82 41	Last. 949 30	Last. —
5,173 49	214 14	169 59	515 2	93 39	7 25	347 12	—
4,990 32	246 21	400 43	928 3	55 36	1 11	569 40	11 6
3,176 17	227 33	253 33	759 59	9 43	5 20	821 43	26 7
4,579 46	126 17	174 57	898 40	85 21	74 55	495 52	106 33
4,403 51	139 11	153 56	627 56	481 31	107 2	648 11	34 2
6,220 37	97 5	197 6	768 9	43 35	26 29	2,223 29	15 22
3,272 22	91 34	99 41	829 27	85 11	31 44	1,515 26	15 57
4,365 19	120 31	437 46	687 41	227 4	38 53	2,582 39	478 39
3,990 —	542 2	391 50	795 34	93 47	14 30	1,256 25	408 49
44,410 36	1,895 41	2,543 48	7,329 22	1,204 34	390 10	11,410 7	1,096 35

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)

With the Measures reduced to English Denominations.

INTO HAMBURGH, FROM THE YEAR 1816 TO THE YEAR 1825, INCLUSIVE.

From the Interior.

OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	MALT.	BUCKWHEAT.	LINSEED.	RAPE SEED.	VETCHES.
Quarters. 48,737.	Quarters. 1,046	Quarters. 3,039	Quarters. 5,967	Quarters. 334	Quarters. 951	Quarters. 10,924	Quarters. —
59,499	2,464	1,955	5,923	1,078	85	3,993	—
57,391	2,833	4,606	10,672	639	14	6,551	127
36,527	2,617	2,916	8,740	111	61	9,450	300
52,667	1,452	2,012	10,335	981	862	5,702	1,225
50,645	1,601	1,770	7,222	5,537	1,231	7,454	391
71,537	1,116	2,267	8,833	501	305	25,570	177
37,632	1,053	1,146	9,539	980	364	17,427	184
50,201	1,386	5,034	7,908	2,611	448	29,701	5,506
45,885	6,233	4,506	9,149	1,079	167	14,449	4,701
510,721	21,801	29,251	84,288	13,851	4,488	131,221	12,611

## Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—continued.

## A U S F U H R

J A H R.	S e e w a r t s.			E l b - u n d L a n d w ä r t s		
	W A I T Z E N.	R O G G E N.	G E R S T E.	W A I T Z E N.	R O G G E N.	G E R S T E.
1816	2,650 48	3,719 19	816 39	958 59	2,925 7	405 7
1817	4,056 38	2,232 46	431 29	1,105 22	2,830 22	335 —
1818	13,382 23	1,300 21	4,236 5	1,189 16	4,249 2	747 48
1819	3,286 27	192 1	5,256 42	1,250 46	3,122 25	931 27
1820	5,953 43	76 2	402 57	1,483 40	980 2	403 37
1821	1,739 16	36 —	476 56	1,485 26	770 52	371 16
1822	756 32	173 41	267 17	1,120 26	860 18	619 23
1823	3,155 45	725 41	528 40	1,308 3	1,066 6	369 23
1824	1,305 33	382 4	3,157 46	1,386 19	869 17	1,015 31
1825	5,680 42	248 56	9,758 1	2,382 50	1,649 24	1,277 1
	41,967 47	9,086 51	25,332 32	13,671 7	19,322 55	6,475 33

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—continued.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN EXPORTED FROM

Y E A R.	By Sea.			Into the Interior		
	W H E A T.	R Y E.	B A R L E Y.	W H E A T.	R Y E.	B A R L E Y.
1816	Quarters. 30,484	Quarters. 42,772	Quarters. 9,392	Quarters. 11,028	Quarters. 33,639	Quarters. 4,659
1817	46,651	25,677	4,962	12,712	32,549	3,852
1818	153,897	14,954	48,715	13,676	48,864	8,600
1819	37,794	2,208	60,452	14,384	35,908	10,712
1820	68,468	874	4,634	17,063	11,270	4,641
1821	20,001	414	5,485	17,082	8,865	4,269
1822	8,700	1,998	3,074	12,885	9,893	7,123
1823	36,291	8,346	6,080	15,042	12,260	4,248
1824	15,014	4,393	36,315	15,943	9,996	11,678
1825	65,329	2,863	112,217	27,403	18,968	14,686
	482,629	104,499	291,326	157,218	222,212	74,468

## Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—continued.

## A U S F U H R.

Elb und Landwärts.

HAFER.	ERBSEN.	BOHNEN.	MALZ.	BUCHWAITZ.	LEIN SAAT.	RAPP SAAT.	WICKEN.
Last. 1,818 42	Last. 82 54	Last. 162 51	Last. 126 32	Last. 17 —	Last. 47 59	Last. 1,081 5	Last. —
2,668 6	100 18	141 44	138 26	56 50	7 53	304 44	—
2,905 40	248 30	328 11	294 34	26 14	— —	500 11	9 33
1,009 52	93 37	197 7	194 20	8 31	— —	478 41	17 58
2,484 46	56 19	94 13	151 58	73 21	10 —	279 8	95 10
1,184 45	44 12	63 4	170 42	434 —	— —	564 30	31 7
2,341 27	55 24	111 14	197 41	32 54	— 25	1,345 36	4 —
2,249 12	45 40	52 9	164 58	171 15	19 11	1,666 23	14 54
3,288 43	84 43	229 53	203 22	241 23	13 22	1,794 26	431 35
1,482 23	415 24	180 19	215 41	141 12	3 21	836 52	309 53
21,433 36	1,227 1	1,560 45	1,858 14	1,202 40	102 11	8,851 36	914 10

Joh. Hinr. v. Dadelszen,  
Korn. Verwalter.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32 (A.)—continued.

HAMBURG, FROM THE YEAR 1816 TO THE YEAR 1825 INCLUSIVE.

## Into the Interior.

OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	MALT.	BUCKWHEAT.	LINSEED.	RAPE SEED.	VETCHES.
Quarters. 20,915	Quarters. 954	Quarters. 1,873	Quarters. 1,455	Quarters. 195	Quarters. 552	Quarters. 12,433	Quarters. —
30,683	1,153	1,630	1,592	654	91	3,505	—
33,415	2,858	3,774	3,388	302	— — —	5,752	110
11,613	1,076	2,267	2,235	98	— — —	5,505	207
28,575	648	1,083	1,748	844	115	3,210	1,094
13,625	508	725	1,963	4,991	— — —	6,492	358
26,927	637	1,279	2,274	378	5	15,474	46
25,866	525	600	1,897	1,969	221	19,163	172
37,820	974	2,644	2,339	2,776	154	20,636	4,963
17,048	4,777	2,074	2,480	1,624	38	9,624	3,564
246,487	14,110	17,949	21,371	13,831	1,176	101,794	10,514

John Henry Von Dadelszen,  
Corn Inspector.

Appendix,  
N° 32,  
(B.)

## Appendix, N° 32. (B.)

NACHWEISUNG der Preise von WAITZEN, ROGGEN, HAFER, und GERSTE,

JAHR.	MONATHE.	WAITZEN.		ROGGEN.	
			Last.		Last.
1817	März - - - 21	Meckl. - - -	585-768	Meckl. - - -	390-420
—	-	Marks - - -	555-630	-	-
—	September - - - 18	D° - - -	630-648	Riga - - -	378-387
1818	März - - - 12	Meckl. - - -	570-624	Meckl. - - -	450-468
—	-	Magd. - - -	615-645	Riga - - -	450-462
—	September - - - 17	Meckl. - - -	570-630	Danzig - - -	375-378
1819	März - - - 19	D° - - -	456-474	Meckl. - - -	354-360
—	-	Magd. - - -	435-450	Riga - - -	345-360
—	September - - - 17	Meckl. - - -	336-360	Meckl. - - -	270-288
1820	März - - - 17	D° - - -	336-366	D° - - -	237-240
—	-	Braunschweig - -	360-375	-	-
—	September - - - 15	Marks - - -	372-378	Meckl. - - -	249-255
—	-	Meckl. - - -	354-366	-	-
1821	März - - - 22	Marks - - -	315-360	Danzig - - -	204
—	-	Meckl. - - -	192-354	Meckl. - - -	156-210
—	-	Hollst. - - -	198-330	-	-
—	September - - - 20	Marks - - -	390-480	D° - - -	174-186
—	-	Meckl. - - -	288-420	-	-
—	-	Eider - - -	255-375	-	-

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (B.)

With the reduction of Money and Measures into English Denominations.

## AN ACCOUNT of the Price of WHEAT, RYE, OATS, and BARLEY, at HAMBURGH, in

YEAR.	DATE.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			per Quarter.		per Quarter.
1817	March - - - 21	Mecklenburg - - -	62/3-81/9	Mecklenburg - - -	41/6-44/8
—	-	Low Lands - - -	59/1-67/	-	-
—	September - - - 18	Marks - - -	70/2-72/2	Riga - - -	42/1-43/1
1818	March - - - 12	Mecklenburg - - -	64/3-70/4	Mecklenburg - - -	50/10-52/10
—	-	Magdeburg - - -	69/4-72/8	Riga - - -	50/10-52/2
—	September - - - 17	Mecklenburg - - -	63/11-70/7	Danzig - - -	41/8-42/4
1819	March - - - 19	D° - - -	51/5-53/5	Mecklenburg - - -	39/10-40/2
—	-	Magdeburg - - -	49/1-50/9	Riga - - -	38/11-40/8
—	September - - - 17	Mecklenburg - - -	35/1-37/6	Mecklenburg - - -	28/1-29/10
1820	March - - - 17	D° - - -	34/9-37/10	Mecklenburg - - -	24/7-24/10
—	-	Braunschweig - - -	37/3-38/9	-	-
—	September - - - 15	Marks - - -	37/8-38/3	D° - - -	25/2-26/2
—	-	Mecklenburg - - -	35/10-37/1	-	-
1821	March - - - 22	Marks - - -	31/-31/5	Danzig - - -	20/1
—	-	Mecklenburg - - -	18/10-34/10	Mecklenburg - - -	15/4-20/8
—	-	Holstejn - - -	19/5-32/6	-	-
—	September - - - 20	Marks - - -	40/6-49/10	D° - - -	18/1-19/4
—	-	Mecklenburg - - -	29/11-43/7	-	-
—	-	Eider - - -	26/6-39/	-	-

## Appendix, N° 32. (B.)

in HAMBURG, in Courant Mark, vom Jahre 1817 bis zum Jahre 1825, inclusive.

Appendix,  
N° 32.  
(B.)

HAFER.	GERSTE,	GELD COURS.	WECHSEL COURS.
	Last.	Last.	
Hollstein	210-225	315-345	24 pro cent.
Meckl.	180-192	255-285	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hollst.	204-216	306-330	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meckl.	246-254	432	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eider	195-210	255-330	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meckl.	210-216	—	—
D°	105-126	180-198	24
Hollstein	117-126	174-195	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
D°	120-144	153-168	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
D°	78-96	111-117	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
D°	102-134	120-156	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—	—
	—	—	—

(continued on pp. 158, 159.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (B.)

With the reduction of Money and Measures into English Denominations.

the Months of March and September, from the Year 1817 to the Year 1825, inclusive.

(Translation.)

OATS.	BARLEY.	BULLION PRICE.	EXCHANGE on LONDON.
per Quarter.	per Quarter.		
Holstein	22/4-23/11	33/6-36/8	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mecklenburg	20/-21/5	28/5-31/9	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holstein	23/-23/4	34/6-37/3	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mecklenburg	27/7-29/7	48/6	121 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eider	22/-23/8	—	123 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mecklenburg	23/8-24/4	28/8-37/3	—
D°	11/1-13/1	18/9-20/6	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holstein	12/-12/10	18/-20/1	125 $\frac{5}{8}$
D°	12/1-14/6	15/5-17/	124 $\frac{1}{8}$
D°	7/8-9/5	10/10-11/5	125 $\frac{7}{8}$
D°	10/8-13/9	12/6-16/3	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—	—
	—	—	—

(continued on pp. 158, 159.)

## Appendix, N° 32. (B.)—continued.

JAHR.	MONATHE.	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.	Last.	
				Last.	
1822	März - - - 22	Meekl. - - 195-285 Marks - - 240-327 Mecklenb. - - 210-270 Magdcb. - - 246-264	Meekl. - - 120-135 D° - - 153-159		
—	September - - - 20				
—	— - - -				
1823	März - - - 14	Meekl. - - 255-282 Magdeb. - - 300-306 Hollst. - - 225-264	D° - - 201-225		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 18	Magdeb. - - 255-270 Meekl. - - 216-255 Hollst. - - 200-216	D° - - 123-138		
—	— - - -				
1824	März - - - 18	D° - - 180-204 Meekl. - - 210-255 Magdeb. - - 240-255 Anhalt. - - 300-315	D° - - 123-141		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 16	Magd. - - 186-198 Marks - - 180-210 Meekl. - - 162-180 Anhalt - - 225-246	D° - - 96-188		
—	— - - -				
1825	März - - - 23	Meekl. - - 180-210 Magdcb. - - 228-237 Anhalt. - - 252-258	D° - - 120-126 Hollstein - - 111-117		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 22	Meekl. - - 156-195 Magd. - - 198-204	Meekl. - - 96-117		
—	— - - -				

(Translation.)

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (B.)—continued.

YEAR.	DATE.	WHEAT.	RYE.	per Quarter.	
				per Quarter.	
1822	March - - - 22	Mecklenburg 19/9-28/10 Marks 24/4-33/2	Mecklenburg 12/2-13/9		
—	September - - - 20	Mecklenburg 21/3-27/4 Magdeburg 25/-26/9	D° - - 15/6-16/1		
1823	March - - - 14	Mecklenburg 25/4-28/1 Magdeburg 29/10-30/5 Holstein 22/4-26/3	D° - - 19/11-22/4		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 18	Magdeburg 25/4-26/10 Mecklenburg 21/5-25/4 Holstein 19/11-21/6	D° - - 12/3-13/9		
—	— - - -				
1824	March - - - 18	D° - - 18/1-20/6 Mecklenburg 21/1-25/7 Magdeburg 24/1-25/7 Anhalt 30/2-31/8	D° - - 12/6-14/2		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 16	Magdeburg 19/1-20/3 Marks 18/6-21/6 Mecklenburg 17/2-18/6 Anhalt 23/-25/2	D° - - 9/10-11/1		
—	— - - -				
1825	March - - - 23	Mecklenburg 18/8-21/10 Magdeburg 23/8-24/7 Anhalt 26/2-26/10	D° - - 12/5-13/		
—	— - - -				
—	September - - - 22	Mecklenburg 16/6-20/8 Magdeburg 21/-21/8	Holstein - 11/6-12/1 Mecklenburg 10/2-12/5		
—	— - - -				

## Appendix, N° 32. (B.)—continued.

Appendix,  
N° 32.  
(B.)

HAFER.		GERSTE.	GELD COURS.	WECHSEL COURS.
	Last.	Last.		
Hollstein	— 60-75	90-96	26	36/5
D°	— 84-99	120-134	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	37/
Eider	— 60-84	—	—	—
Hollst.	— 114-134	168-186	25 $\frac{7}{8}$	37/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
D°	— 63-81	96-105	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	37/1
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 69-87	126-129	25 $\frac{7}{8}$	36/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 57-72	90-96	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	36/2
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 75-86	105-111	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	35/8
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 66-81	96-105	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	35/9
	—	—	—	—

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (B.)—continued.

(Translation.)

OATS.		BARLEY.	BULLION PRICE.	EXCHANGE on LONDON.
	per Quarter.	per Quarter.		
Holstein	— 6/1-7/7	9/2-9/10	126 $\frac{9}{10}$	36/5
D°	— 8/6-10/	12/2-13/5	124 $\frac{1}{8}$	37/
Eider	— 6/1-8/6	—	—	—
Holstein	— 11/5-13/1	17-18/10	125 $\frac{7}{8}$	37/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
D°	— 6/3-8/1	9/6-10/5	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	37/1
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 7/8-9	12/8-13/	125 $\frac{7}{8}$	36/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 5/10-7/4	9/3-9/10	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	36/2
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 7/9-9/	10/11-11/6	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	35/8
	—	—	—	—
D°	— 7/8-7	10/2-11/2	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	35/9
	—	—	—	—

## Appendix, N° 32. (C.)

Appendix,  
N° 32.  
(C.)

## LAGER in HAMBURG.

1825.	July 30	An Waitzen	-	-	10,007	Last.
	—	Roggen	-	-	3,009	—
	December 31	Waitzen	-	-	8,982	—
	—	Roggen	-	-	2,635	—

Ohne des Bäckers und Mehlhändlers Lager.

Hamburg, d. 5 January 1826.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (C.)

STOCK remaining in the Stores at HAMBURG, independent of that of the Bakers  
and Flour Traders.

(Translation.)

1825.	July 30th	-	-	Wheat	-	-	115,080	Quarters.
	-	-	-	Rye	-	-	34,603	-
	Deecember 31st	-	-	Wheat	-	-	103,293	-
	-	-	-	Rye	-	-	30,302	-

Hamburgh, 5th January 1826.

Appendix,  
N° 32. (D.)

## Appendix, N° 32. (D.)

NACHWEISUNG der DURCHSCHNITTS PREISE von gutem verschiffbaren Mecklenburger und Märkischen Waitzen in HAMBURG, vom Jahre 1791 bis Anno 1822, ausgezogen aus den beim lobl. Commerzium sich befindlichen Preis-Courantten.

	January.	Febrary.	März.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Durchschnitts Preis.
1791	-	97	99	101	106	95	91	95	98	99	100	102	97
1792	-	95	94	102	92	90	78	97	87	86	106	105	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
1793	-	113	114	102	100	103	99	100	104	104	100	100	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	-	-	104	107	100	101	105	105	102	107	115	114	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	-	-	124	151	161	186	202	202	227	266	210	213	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
1796	-	-	230	230	220	175	140	132	129	113	106	101	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
1797	-	-	108	102	95	92	86	85	90	94	111	118	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
1798	-	-	101	101	96	93	99	98	102	106	111	107	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
1799	-	117	120	119	124	131	138	136	148	146	140	167	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
1800	-	-	194	202	210	201	215	230	249	172	206	242	260 $\frac{1}{2}$
1801	-	-	272	272	250	223	226	243	238	255	204	174	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
1802	-	-	185	178	175	157	182	182	162	156	168	174	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
1803	-	-	184	179	179	182	170	178	178	152	157	160	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
1804	-	-	176	186	166	158	164	165	163	163	188	185	217 $\frac{1}{2}$
1805	-	-	223	235	242	218	213	231	243	249	275	272	245 $\frac{1}{2}$
1806	-	-	263	258	255	281	295	280	281	235	245	210	210 $\frac{1}{2}$
1807	-	-	209	198	184	193	196	189	173	171	185	177	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
1808	-	-	175	175	176	182	202	215	202	186	163	163	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
1809	-	-	164	162	160	155	153	139	144	128	119	116	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
1810	-	-	97	96	104	111	103	120	120	136	135	105	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
1811	-	-	102	99	98	94	91	91	93	117	130	129	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
1812	-	-	155	171	190	194	192	172	158	172	151	146	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
1813	-	-	165	166	173	178	181	174	164	162	173	206	221 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	140	155	148	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
1815	-	-	156	144	143	151	141	138	134	141	149	158	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
1816	-	-	111	118	119	119	137	138	150	167	160	200	234 $\frac{1}{2}$
1817	-	-	264	257	241	234	234	281	255	223	263	211	203 $\frac{1}{2}$
1818	-	-	208	205	202	203	196	194	208	220	203	184	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
1819	-	-	172	159	155	143	137	137	133	119	115	117	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
1820	-	-	108	107	116	121	122	119	119	120	109	101	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
1821	-	-	100	97	102	116	102	105	100	108	102	100	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
1822	-	-	93	110	105	92	90	88	87	86	83	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (D.) With the Measures and Money reduced to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of MECKLENBURG and MARKS WHEAT, in the Market of HAMBURG, from the Year 1791 to the Year 1822 inclusive; as extracted from the Price Currents deposited at the Board of Commerce of that Town.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Average.	
Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	
1791	-	-	31/4	32/	34/3	29/5	30/8	31/8	32/4	32/	31/4	-	31/9	
1792	-	-	30/8	30/5	33/	29/9	29/1	25/3	28/2	27/10	34/3	-	30/7	
1793	-	-	36/7	36/11	33/	32/4	33/	32/4	33/8	33/8	33/1	-	33/5	
1794	-	-	33/8	34/7	32/4	32/8	33/4	33/1	34/7	32/4	32/4	-	34/6	
1795	-	-	49/2	48/10	52/1	60/2	65/4	73/5	86/	67/11	68/11	75/11	-	64/7
1796	-	-	74/4	74/4	71/2	56/7	45/3	42/8	41/8	36/7	34/3	32/8	-	48/3
1797	-	-	34/11	33/	30/8	29/9	27/10	27/6	29/1	30/5	35/11	34/11	-	32/1
1798	-	-	32/8	32/8	31/	30/1	32/	31/8	33/	34/3	35/11	34/7	-	33/4
1799	-	-	37/10	38/10	38/6	40/2	42/4	44/7	48/1	47/10	47/2	45/3	-	45/6
1800	-	-	62/9	65/4	67/11	69/6	69/6	74/4	79/9	55/8	66/7	88/4	-	71/5
1801	-	-	88/	88/	80/10	88/	72/2	73/	78/7	76/11	82/5	66/	-	75/7
1802	-	-	59/10	59/7	56/7	50/9	50/9	58/11	58/11	52/5	50/5	54/4	-	55/7
1803	-	-	59/7	57/11	57/11	58/11	58/11	57/7	57/7	49/2	50/9	51/9	-	56/7
1804	-	-	56/11	60/2	53/8	51/1	53/1	53/4	53/9	52/9	60/9	59/10	-	57/2
1805	-	-	72/2	75/11	78/3	70/6	68/11	74/8	78/7	80/6	88/11	87/11	-	79/4
1806	-	-	85/1	83/5	82/5	90/11	95/4	90/7	90/11	75/11	79/2	67/11	-	81/5
1807	-	-	67/7	63/11	59/7	62/5	63/4	61/1	56/	55/4	59/10	57/3	-	60/2
1808	-	-	56/7	56/11	56/11	58/11	65/4	69/6	65/4	60/2	52/9	51/9	-	58/6
1809	-	-	53/1	52/5	51/9	50/1	49/6	44/11	46/7	41/4	38/6	37/6	-	44/7
1810	-	-	31/4	31/	33/8	35/11	35/11	33/4	38/10	43/11	43/7	33/11	-	36/1
1811	-	-	33/	32/	31/8	30/5	29/5	29/5	30/1	37/10	42/	41/8	-	35/6
1812	-	-	50/1	55/4	61/5	62/9	55/8	51/1	55/8	48/10	47/2	51/1	-	54/5
1813	-	-	53/4	53/8	56/	57/7	56/7	56/4	53/1	52/5	56/	66/7	-	59/1
1814	-	-	50/5	46/7	46/3	48/10	45/7	44/7	43/4	45/3	50/1	47/10	-	47/19
1815	-	-	35/11	38/2	38/6	38/6	44/3	44/7	48/6	45/7	48/2	51/1	-	46/4
1816	-	-	85/5	83/1	77/11	75/8	75/8	82/5	82/5	54/	54/8	64/8	-	51/9
1817	-	-	67/3	66/3	65/4	65/8	63/4	62/9	67/3	71/2	65/8	65/8	-	64/4
1818	-	-	55/8	51/5	50/1	46/3	44/3	44/3	43/	43/	59/7	58/3	-	43/6
1819	-	-	34/11	34/7	37/6	39/2	39/6	38/6	38/6	37/2	38/6	37/1	-	36/3
1820	-	-	32/4	31/4	33/	37/6	33/1	33/1	33/1	33/1	31/4	31/4	-	33/6
1821	-	-	39/1	35/7	33/11	29/9	29/1	28/6	28/6	28/6	34/11	33/3	-	33/6
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27/10	27/6	26/11	-	29/8

Appendix,  
N° 33.  
(A.)

Appendix, N° 33. (A.)

Um auf Verlangen die Durchschnittspreise vom WAITZEN und ROGGEN in untenbenannten Jahren und Monathen genau aufgeben zu können habe ich Endesunterschriebener dieser freier Hansestadt LUBECK, beeidigter kornmackler desfalls in meinen Bückern nachgershlagen, und ersehen, wie diese.

	MARZ.		SEPTEMBER.	
	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.	WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.
	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.
1815 - - -	129 R <sup>4</sup>	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ R <sup>4</sup>	152 $\frac{1}{2}$ R <sup>4</sup>	105 R <sup>4</sup>
1816 - - -	111	80	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
1817 - - -	237	135	224	128
1818 - - -	184	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	187 $\frac{1}{4}$	131
1819 - - -	144	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	80
1820 - - -	108	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	119	73
1821 - - -	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
1822 - - -	79	45	75	48
1823 - - -	83	68	68	53
1824 - - -	67	45	59	40
1825 - - -	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	58	35

(signed) C. F. Rose,  
Beeidigter Kornmackler.

Appendix,  
N° 33.  
(B.)

NACHWEISUNG des in LUBECK anfangs Septembers des Jahres 1825, befindlich gewesenen ungefährten Getraide Lagers.

WAITZEN.	ROGGEN.	GERSTE.	HAFER.
2,600	1,550	2,100	1,080

## Translation of Appendix, N° 33. (A.)

With the Money and Measures in English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the Market of LUBECK,  
during the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

(Translation.)

	MARCH.		SEPTEMBER.	
	WHEAT.	RYE.	WHEAT.	RYE.
	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.
1815 - - -	41/7	35/11	48/7	33/5
1816 - - -	35/5	25/7	46/4	36/11
1817 - - -	75/5	42/11	71/5	40/8
1818 - - -	58/9	42/9	59/8	41/9
1819 - - -	45/11	37/9	36/11	25/6
1820 - - -	34/5	24/2	37/11	23/4
1821 - - -	25/	17/10	30/4	16/8
1822 - - -	25/3	14/4	23/11	15/3
1823 - - -	26/6	21/8	21/8	16/11
1824 - - -	21/4	14/4	18/10	12/9
1825 - - -	21/10	12/9	18/6	11/2

(signed) *C. F. Rose,*  
Sworn Corn Broker.

## Translation of Appendix, N° 33. (B.)

STOCK of Grain at LUBECK, at the beginning of the Month of September 1825.

(Translation.)

WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
30,550	18,210	24,675	12,420

Appendix,  
N° 34.

NACHWEISUNG des GETRAIDELAGERS in BREMEN, am Ende der Jahre 1823, 1824 und 1825; so wie der Getraide-Einfuhr daselbst, während des Jahres 1825, von der Weser und der umliegenden Gegend.

	Waitzen.	Roggen.	Gerste.	Hafer.	Erbsen.	Bohuen.
Dec <sup>br</sup> 31.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.
1823	- - -	1,696	3,571	482	3,384	16
1824	- - -	2,136	3,826	1,093	2,698	20
1825	- - -	2,664	4,781	971	2,548	49
Durchschnitts-Lager	-	2,165 $\frac{1}{3}$	4,059 $\frac{1}{3}$	848 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,876 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,825 $\frac{2}{3}$

Einfuhr im Jahre 1825.

	Waitzen.	Roggen.	Gerste.	Hafer.	Erbsen.	Bohnen.
Preise:	2,944	3,117	4,078	3,075	182	472
April	- -	R° 70-75	38-40	34-36	24-26	-
September	- -	60-70	35-37	32-33	24-25	-

Course, 27th April - - 590-588.

1st Sept<sup>r</sup> - - 592 -

## Translation of Appendix, N° 34.

With a reduction of Foreign to English Money and Measures.

AN ACCOUNT of the Stock of GRAIN in the Granaries of BREMEN, at the end of the Years 1823, 1824 and 1825; and of the Importation into the same Town during the Year 1825, by the River Weser, and from the adjacent Countries.

(Translation.)

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1823 - - -	17,808	37,495	5,061	35,532	168	22,753
1824 - - -	22,428	40,173	11,476	28,329	210	20,548
1825 - - -	27,972	50,205	10,195	26,754	514	14,206
Average Stock - -	22,736	42,624 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,910 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,205	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,169

## Importation in the Year 1825, and Prices.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
Prices.	30,912	32,728	42,819	32,287	1,911	4,956
April - - -	21/11-23/7	12/7-13/3	11/3-11/11	7/11-8/7	—	—
September - -	18/10-21/10	11/4-13/	10/4-10/8	7/9-8/1	—	—

Rate of Exchange, April 27th - - 590-588 dollars.

Sept. 1st - - 592 - d°

## Appendix, N° 35.

Appendix,  
N° 35.THE EXPORTATION of GRAIN from all the Ports of the Kingdom of DENMARK, during the  
Six first Months of the Year 1825, consisted as follows :

PORTS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Copenhagen - - -	9,482	17,066	16,450	769	277	295
Other parts of Zealand	2,650	13,373	32,135	587	972	914
Fünen - - -	2,374	24,751	27,712	3,484	769	1,943
Laaland and Falster -	6,863	5,903	19,268	850	866	1,567
Jütland - - -	800	29,603	30,798	3,802	705	145
Scheswick - - -	12,594	17,782	20,326	10,438	928	1,784
Holstein - - -	22,798	13,474	28,825	21,353	234	1,040
Quarters - -	57,561	121,962	175,514	41,283	4,751	7,688





HD            Jacob, William  
9045            Foreign corn  
A2J3

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